PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,302—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MAY 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
*	SIAM	3011	550	H. T. Weighell...	11th May.
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
					Tuesday
*	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	550	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
*	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmund	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	550	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4496	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 509, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	,000	800	10th May	1st July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.

PASSENGERS W. TH SHORE LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HENLEY ..	on the 11th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 25th May.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona,
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO First Class Rs. 15 0
Do. Second Class ,, 7 8
Do. Deck without diet ,, 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 11th May. The steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Fitted throughout with electric light. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel, now lying at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock. A milk cow carried on board.
"AUSTRALASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will also sail for London on or about 20th May.
Both these steamers, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.
For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises, on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.
The following is the business of the Meeting :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1888, and the Directors, Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 4th May. 1888.

SAGAR'S PATENT
VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.
36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 12 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 17.
THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.
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WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny	do. do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling	do. do.	,,	1 2
Three-Shilling	do. do.	,,	1 12
Five-Shilling	do. do.	,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c	,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	52 0

And other sizes.
For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

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GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

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BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
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BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.
Next term begins February 15th.
For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
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PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
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MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
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BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
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OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
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Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from ... ,,	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from ... ,,	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... ,,	14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

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HANDSOME PRESENTATION KEYLESS MOVEMENT

CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

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Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.
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CONSISTING OF

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PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

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D. S. KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE Also very trustworthy and extensively used. Per phial, Re. 1.
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All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

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KEMP & CO., LD.,
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THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8	Money Bolts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
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Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0	Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
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Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8	Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20 0	Travelling Pillows	each 5 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0	Resais or Quilts	from 6 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,, 15 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0	Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0	Sponges	,, 1 8
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6 8	Rug Straps	1 8
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Best Tweed Hats		4 8	Nail Brushes	1 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
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Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0	Penknives	,, 1 8
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Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	,, 18 8
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Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0	Air Cushions	5 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0		
Overland Chairs		4 0		
Despatch Boxes		18 8		

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.
Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.
We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.
A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.
Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.
For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!

NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,

AND

PANTOMIME COMPANY,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DOROTHY.

SATURDAY, LA MASCOTTE.

For the first time in Bombay in a complete form.

Entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.

Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.

OVERTURE at 9 p.m.

MINNESINGERS.

AN OPEN AIR SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana, Fort, on Wednesday, May 9, commencing at 9-30 p.m. On this occasion every Member of the Society can obtain Free Admission Tickets for Two Guests in addition to his own. Extra guests' tickets TWO RUPEES each.

For tickets, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY

G. W. ROUGHTON,

70, Tamarind Lane.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MALACCA," Captain FERGUSSON, 1,100 tons, will sail for ZANZIBAR DIRECT, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,

Khoja Mohla.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Veterinary Surgeon H. A. FULLAM, A. V. D., who died at Karachi, on 1st May, 1888, are requested to send them to the undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be RECOGNIZED.

G. M. STEVENS,

Major R. A.,

President Committee of Adjustment.

Karachi, 4th May, 1888.

TO BE LET, from about August next, all those very desirable and conveniently situated three Floors in Hornby Row, above Mrs. Counsel, now in the occupation of Dr. F. B. Sarvy, Dental Surgeon, and Messrs. Ballantine and Co. It commands a charming view of the sea and Malabar Hill, and conveniently situated for a Merchant's Office as well as admirably adapted for a Solicitor Office and Barrister's Chamber. Each floor could be had separately. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

GOLD, OPEN CASE AND HUNTER,

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

BY JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

ALBERT CHAINS! ALBERT CHAINS!!

ALBERT CHAINS!!!

ON BOTH TASTE,

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

18 Carat Gold. Warranted full size.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

GOLD AND SILVER, OPEN CASE AND HUNTER,

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

By John Jones, of 338, Strand, London.

Sole Agent,

E. P. CHUBB,

Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 7th June, 1888, and OPENED at 12 noon, on the 8th June, 1888, for supply of undermentioned stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal as required.

Cloth Tent, Blue .....yards 7,300
Cloth Tent, White.....yards 7,300
Cloth Sheeting .....yards 7,300
Cloth Hessain, 26 in. wide.yards 694

Offers will be received for the supply of both hand-made and machine-made cloth.

The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tenders.

List of stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at 8 annas in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipts as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders. Forms should be properly filled in and signed.

Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement; in the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

N. FISHER, Lt.-Col., R.A.,

Ordnance Officer in charge.

Arsenal Office, Fort St. George, 5th May, 1888.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JAIKISONDAS PARSHOTUM-DAS a Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of BHUCANDAS VIZBHUCANDAS the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said BHUCANDAS VIZBHUCANDAS solemnly declared on the twenty-seventh day of April last, was filed in this Honourable Court on the thirtieth day of April last, and Whereas the said Jaikisondas Parshotumdas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1888.

C. W. L. JACKSON,

Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of May, 1888.

BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for completion of works on the Bellary Kistna State Railway, viz., in the Nandicanama Division from mile 117½ to mile 125 and in the Markapur Division from mile 125 to mile 161 under two separate contracts.

The works comprised will be Earthwork, including ordinary earthwork and Rock cutting, Masonry in Bridges and Culverts, Masonry in Stations and Buildings, Platelaying, &c.

Tenders should be sealed with wax and superscribed Tenders for works on Nandicanama or Markapur, Division, Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Tenders should be for all the above descriptions of works to be executed on a contract, and should reach the Engineer-in-Chief's Office before noon on the 25th of May 1888.

Tenders received after that date will be rejected.

On lodging a deposit of Rs 500 as earnest money, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted, applicants can obtain from Engineer-in-Chief forms of schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by them, also the conditions of contract to be signed by them, and the form of contract which the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into. Plans, sections, and drawings, together with the specifications of works will be open to inspection of Tenderers at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Bellary.

Those whose Tenders are accepted will be required within 10 days of acceptance of the Tender, to make a deposit in cash or Government Securities of 3 per cent. of the total value of the work to be executed by them. A deduction of 10 per cent. will also be made from time to time from payment for works actually executed until the amount of such deductions, plus the original deposit, reaches a total of 6½ per cent. of the value of work to be executed.

In case no Tender for completion of the above work under contract should be made and accepted, petty contractors are also invited to tender on a schedule of rates for each such work. The terms on which such work is to be done and a form of schedule of rates to be filled in and signed by petty Contractors can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief on a deposit of Rs. 50 being lodged by each Tenderer as earnest money, which will be returned if terms are not accepted.

The Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reason.

Joint Tenders by two or more persons will not be accepted. Tenders must be made and contracts entered into either in the name of one person or in the name of a firm, but the names of the members of a firm contracting must be furnished to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. C. D. LATOUCHE,

Engineer-in-Chief,

Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Bellary, 7th May, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. P. G.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 5-30 p.m., at the Boys' Cathedral School. The Lord Bishop of Bombay in the chair.

EDWARD S. HALL,

Hon. Sec., S. P. G.

Bombay, 9th May, 1888.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF

REPRODUCTIONS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-6.

Apply to the MANAGER, care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi; or Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and Co., BOOKSELLERS, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The CHEAPEST and the BEST PERIODICAL.

THE attention of the Owners and Agents of establishments using STEAM in the Town and Island of Bombay is drawn to the fact that under Act 3 of 1887 Boilers attached to prime movers of 10 horse-power or under are no longer EXEMPTED from examination. No boiler, whatever be its size, can lawfully be used unless a certificate has been obtained for it.

Attention is specially requested to sections 6, 7, and 26 of Act 3 of 1887, which will be STRICTLY ENFORCED from 1st proximo.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,

Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th May, 1888.

WANTED.

AN Experienced Native PERMANENT-WAY INSPECTOR. Maintenance salary, Rs. 80 per mensem, rising to 100. None but those holding certificates need apply, copies of which should be forwarded. Apply to

CHIEF ENGINEER,

S.-M. Railway, Dharwar.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes,

because it is a good time-keeper.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.

are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,

WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,

OR

WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

110A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our boss attention. Horses broken to single and double harnest in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

---

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the WURTEMBERG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEILBRONN (GERMANY.)

and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

F. MASOTTI & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independent of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for TeakTimber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 9th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS at Lady Jamsetjee's Road, Mahim (near Dadur Station), to be sent in to the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in Notes or Government Paper.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, plan, and specification of work, can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

ESTATE COLONEL J. R. MAUNSELL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII. OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late JOHN RICHARDSON MAUNSELL, Colonel, Royal Engineers, late Bombay Engineers, who DIED at West Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th December, 1887, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,

Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,

Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, apphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY. POONA.

Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

REAL

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
No. 1, Extra Superior	.. Rs. 3 12
„ 2, Medium	.. „ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

THE ATTENTION OF

MESS PRESIDENTS

AND

CLUB SECRETARIES

Is respectfully invited to these

CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

HISTORY

OF

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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL ROCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Sehanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine „	„ 22 0 ...
Very Superior „	„ 26 0 ...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0 ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Hant Canon	„ 15 0 ...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0 ...
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0 ...

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. BOSMEIER & BOHP, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
„ „ „	„ 22 8

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 14 0 ...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1to 32 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at 0 9
	1 do. 1 0
	2 do. 1 10

FRED USH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Re. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Marine Street.

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

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EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per ox.
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 2 6 „

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Brand New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.

A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.

Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from affirm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.
Minnesingers' Open Air Smoking Concert, Fort Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; Henry Balokow (s), Busreh; I. M. S. Investigator (s), Port Blair; Thibet (s), Hongkong; Salerno (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kerbella (s), for Karachi and London; Bretwalda (s), Antwerp; Sumatra (s), Aden and Jeddah; Picton (s), Marseilles; Bacchante (s), Mauritius via Colombo; Apollo (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ross-shire and Kerbela left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Wagishwarree fair will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at Parel, and will continue for four successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Merka, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Thorndale entered and the s.s. Dago, Preston and Picton left the dock on the 7th inst; and the s.s. Bretwalda left yesterday.

LOST DIAMONDS.—Chuttoor Purshotum, living at Wittulwady, reported to the police on Monday having dropped a small packet containing ninety-two small diamonds, valued at Rs. 300, on Sunday last, somewhere about Shaik Memon Street.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Seeti, woman, aged 22 years. Deceased, having had a quarrel with her husband on Monday morning, swallowed opium. She was removed to the hospital, where she died the same day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. John Henry Huntington, employed in the David Mill, reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 150, from the pocket of his coat which he left hanging on a nail in the wrapping room, on Sunday the 6th instant. The complainant's name is engraved in the inner side of the casing of the watch, as well as the number of the watch—32717.

BAPTY BROTHERS COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this flour mill was held yesterday evening at the company's premises in Falkland Road. Before the proceedings commenced, the chairman, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, put it to the meeting whether reporters should be allowed to take notes of the proceedings. Some of the shareholders were decidedly in favour of admitting the reporters in the interests of the company, while others—and they formed a majority—were, for the very same reason, in favour of their exclusion. After some discussion the question was put, and it was agreed by a majority of votes to request the representatives of the press to withdraw.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Perozshah Manockjee, Nowrojee Merwanjee, and Eduljee Dorabjee were again placed at the bar before Mr. Batty on a charge of housebreaking and theft of a cash box containing currency notes and cash and a piece of gold, of the aggregate value of Rs. 145, the property of Ramchunder Nurrotum, a musical warehouse-keeper in Kalbadevi Road. The second and third accused appeared to be old offenders, and admitted previous convictions. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months; and the second and third to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

A QUARREL BETWEEN RESPECTABLE MEMONS.—The charge of assault brought by Mahomed Abdool Rahman, a respectable Memon merchant, against Jan Mahomed Oosman and Suckoor Oosman, also respectable members of the Memon community, and their servant Mowlai Ramzani, has resulted in the conviction of the first two defendants. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defence. Upon the evidence, Mr. Hamilton convicted the first two defendants and fined them Rs. 25 each, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment. The third defendant was acquitted and discharged.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Moona Velljee, a young Hindu lad, was charged before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Inspector Holdway, with stealing Rs. 2-4 from the shop of a grain dealer in the Chuckla. On Monday afternoon, the prosecutor was cleaning grain at the rear of his premises, when the accused entered the shop, and taking the money from the cash box escaped without being observed. While he was passing along the street in the neighbourhood, a policeman, who knew his antecedents and saw him in possession of money, stopped him on suspicion, when he confessed his guilt and pointed out the prosecutor's shop as the place where he had stolen the money. The accused appeared to be of incorrigible thieving habits, and was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Futtey Mahomed Abdoola was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing eleven pieces of wearing apparel, valued Rs. 22, the property of Abdool Rahimon Goolam Hoossein, a tailor, from his shop at the Chindee Bazaar, on the 4th instant. The accused, it appears, was in the habit of loitering about the complainant's shop and used to sleep in the verandah. On the date in question, during the absence of the complainant, accused made off with the said articles and took it for disposal to Thanna, where he was arrested on suspicion. On a statement made by the accused, he was brought to Bombay, and the clothes were discovered to belong to the complainant. Pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting one previous conviction, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Batty, Inspector MacCormack placed Pandoo Hurry, a young Maratha resident of Pargha, on a charge of stealing a gold ornament called "surri," of the value of Rs. 550, and a pair of gold "nugotas," valued at Rs. 264, the property of Bapoojee Wittoba, a Government pensioner living in Lohar Chawl; and a Borah of Pargha, named Surruf Ali Goolam Hoosein, on a charge of dishonestly receiving a portion of the stolen property. It appeared that, on the 30th ult., Pandoo went to the prosecutor's residence, and representing himself to be the son of one of prosecutor's acquaintances at Bassein, asked for permission to put up at the house temporarily. The prosecutor doubted the truth of Pandoo's statement; but on his offering to prove his identity, allowed him to remain in the house. While he was there, the prosecutor's wife incautiously opened a cupboard in which she had placed her ornaments. Some time afterwards, during the absence of prosecutor and his wife from the room, Pandoo opened the cupboard, and with the ornaments escaped to Pargha in the Bhewndy taluka. A report of the theft was made to the police, but no clue could be obtained to the missing property. It happened that, on the 5th inst., in consequence of information received from a havildar of the district police, and from his own knowledge of Pandoo's antecedents, a Tannah policeman went to Pandoo's house, and on searching him, found currency notes and cash in his clothing. On questions cleverly put by the Tannah policeman, Pandoo took him to a spot in the compound of his house, where an earthen pot, containing some of the prosecutor's missing ornaments, was dug. On examining one of the ornaments, the policeman found a portion of it gone, and on being questioned, Pandoo pointed out the second accused, a dealer in miscellaneous goods, as the person to whom he had sold it. On being further pressed, Pandoo made a confession describing the circumstances under which he came into possession of the property and gave up the remaining portion of it. Both the accused were brought down to Bombay, when the property was identified by the prosecutor, who recognised Pandoo as the man to whom he had given shelter in his house. Upon the evidence, his worship was of opinion that no case had been made out against the second accused, who was discharged. The first accused admitted his guilt; and being an old offender, having been four times in jail for similar offences, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. His worship granted the Tannah policeman a good conduct ticket for having acted in a creditable manner in recovering the stolen property.

THE DEVIL IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

IN an article in the current number of the *National Review*, Mr. A. C. Champneys gives some curious information of the notions entertained of the devil in the Middle Ages. The writer first notes the degradation which his Satanic Majesty's reputation had undergone in those days as compared with the character ascribed to him in the Bible. In mediæval times he was shorn of all his pristine dignity, and from being the great enemy of God, had become the petty persecutor of man. The character of the devil, as popularly conceived in the Middle Ages, the writer traces to three sources—the Bible narrative, certain passages of scripture forced or misapplied, and notions drawn from heathen religions. The mediæval devil is a material being, bearing a strong resemblance to man, especially in his vice, but possessed of certain supernatural powers, though greatly limited in their exercise.

THE DEVIL AT WORK.

The ways in which the devil tempted the saints sometimes show great discernment and knowledge of character. Occasionally he is shown to have resorted to very subtle devices, such as giving apparently orthodox advice in the form of a sermon. Usually his malice could be guarded against simply by the sign of the cross. But the surest defence against him in latter times, was the habit of a Franciscan friar, as the following story will show:—"A friar, who had deserted the Order, was followed by two brothers, who, in love for his soul, kept on urging him to return. As he obstinately refused, they saw a black dog rushing towards him, and, terrified at the sight, told him to beware of the ugly beast. But he, in his madness, pulled off his habit, and, throwing it away, betook himself to flight. And when he had gone but a few yards the monster, which, while he wore the habit, had been unable to touch him, having then received power, leaped upon him, dragged him to the ground, and strangled him so quickly that the brothers, running up, found him already dead." In general the devil was left free to devote himself to his main object—the destruction of souls. To gain this end there were no pains he would not take, no situation in which he would not place himself. "He assumed the likeness of an elegant young man in order to lead astray a girl called Mariken, whom he not unnaturally induced to change her name to Emmeken, any allusion to the Blessed Virgin being especially distasteful to him. Through her means he gained more than a thousand souls, but was at last robbed of his chief victim and accomplice through the efforts of her uncle, a holy priest, in spite of all his exertions, for he feared that on his return to hell he would be tormented for his partial ill-success, like a Carthaginian general. He clothed himself with the body of a beautiful Princess of Constantinople, lately dead, in order to marry Baldwin, Count of Flanders, on account of the unrivalled opportunities for evil which this position would give him. And he acted for thirteen years as lady's-maid to a Portuguese woman named Lupa, but was robbed of his prey after all: for since, amid all her wickedness, she had not ceased to reverence St. Francis and his disciple St. Anthony, they brought her the habit of their Order on her death-bed, and so saved her from the clutches of the fiend."

THE DEVIL AS A SERVANT.

So entirely was the devil under God's control that he was sometimes even compelled to minister to His servants. "Once, when John of Parma, Minister-General of the Friars Minor, was travelling in winter, on a visitation to the countries on this side the Alps the party lost their way, and found themselves at nightfall in a desert place among woods. His comrades asked him anxiously what was to be done. He answered that they must ask the Divine help, and consider that God had never failed those who trusted Him; let them, therefore, call on the Virgin and St. Francis. This they accordingly did; and, when they had prayed and sung hymns for a while, they heard a bell struck, which aroused them to praise God the more, and following the sound along a miry and difficult road, they found themselves in front of an abbey. On their knocking at the door, several monks opened it at once, as if they had been expecting them, brought them to the fire, dried their clothes, laid supper, and prepared beds for them, seeing to all that they required with apparent cheerfulness. After the first watch of the night John of Parma rose for prayer, and, hearing the bell which calls the monks to praise God, he went with them to the choir, leaving his weary companions fast asleep. The priest of the week began the office, but without the usual ceremony, and, omitting the versicle. 'O Lord, open Thou my lips,' plunged at once, in a confused way, into that verse of the Psalm, 'There are they fallen, all they that work wickedness;' and the choir answered. 'They are cast down, and shall not be able to stand.' This was said thrice, and John's suspicions were aroused; so he commanded them, by virtue of Christ's Passion, to tell him who they were. The abbot answered that they were all angels of darkness, who, by the Divine command, had been sent, unwillingly, to minister to him and his companions that night, through the prayers of the Mother of God, and of 'that standardbearer, your father, (St. Francis). Then the whole abbey vanished, and John of Parma found himself in a cave in the wood, lying on the bare ground with his companions."

CHEATING THE DEVIL.

One of the devil's favourite plans for getting souls into his power was to make a contract with men by which, in consideration of value received, they should belong to him at the end of a certain period. "The price paid varied according to circumstance. If the man was a bad shot, it was the power of hitting whatever he aimed at; if he was in love, a return of his affection by his sweetheart; or it might be any other advantage that he most desired at the time. But in order to induce people to make these somewhat uneven bargains, a condition was often added by which they might have a chance of escaping from the consequences. It is the old argument of the devil to Eve. 'Ye shall not surely die.' So, in the case of the Freischutz, the devil was obliged to tell him in every case what he was aiming at. A man in this predicament was saved, on the day before that on which he had to carry out his part of his bargain by an ingenious device on the part of his wife. Taking off her clothes, she smeared her body with syrup, and rolled in a heap of feathers, after which she went and ran about in the fields. The man went out to shoot for the last time with his gamekeeper, the devil, who, on seeing this strange bird, called out, 'There, fire!' 'But what is it?' said the husband. The devil looked and looked, but was obliged to confess that he did not know. 'Then our bargain is off,' said the man, and the devil vanished with an intolerable stench. Again: 'As Sœmundr the Learned was returning from the Black School, he and his companions heard that a certain living in Iceland was vacant. So they all went to the King in Norway to ask for it, and he promised it to the one who should reach the place first. Then Sœmundr called the devil, and said, 'Swim with me to Iceland; if you bring me there without wetting the skirts of my coat you shall have my soul. The devil agreed, and, changing himself into a seal, took Sœmundr on his back and started for Iceland. On the way Sœmundr amused himself by reading the Psalms of David. But when they got close to the shore of Iceland he closed the book and hit the seal on the head with it; he dived, and Sœmundr's skirts were wetted, but he easily reached the land. So Sœmundr got his living and the devil lost his bargain. This was not the only occasion on which Sœmundr cheated the devil. 'A man named Kalf Arnason had, while a pupil in the Black School, made a present of himself to the devil. But on his return to Iceland he was, not unnaturally, anxious to escape from his agreement. So he called in Sœmunder the Learned, who advised him thus: 'Let one of your bull-calves live, and call it Arni. In due time this will beget another, which you will call Kalf, and then you will have a Kalf Arnason.' So after a time the devil came to claim the fulfilment of his promise, saying, 'I want Kalf Arnason.' 'Oh, by all means,' said the man, and went and fetched the second calf, saying, 'There you have Kalf Arnason.' The devil could not deny this, though, as was natural, he grumbled at the shabby trick played him."

SEVERAL audacious robberies have recently been committed in the vicinity of the gardens of Monte Carlo by a band of five or six Piedmontese. One case may be quoted as a good example. An American doctor named Redding was walking alone on the outskirts of the Principality when these fellows sprang from behind some trees, seized him, and demanded his money, one meanwhile holding a knife over his head. They ransacked his pockets, and took all the French money he had—about 20 francs. His watch being marked with a monogram they left, together with two pieces of English money, which might betray them. Dr. Redding ran to the Casino, and gave information to the so-called police. Two of them examined the spot and said it was French territory, and therefore they could do nothing. The Prince of Monaco's army of thirty privates and a corporal maintains its wonted attitude of masterly inactivity. The doctor has no means of redress, and the thieves are left at ease to enjoy their plunder.

DETHRONING SHAKESPEARE.

UNDER the auspices of the Bacon Society, the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the American gentleman, who professes to have discovered a cipher in the Shakesperian plays pointing to Francis Bacon as their author, opened his campaign in England on the 17th ult., when he delivered an address. The chair was taken by Mr. A. A. Watts, President of the Society.

Mr. Donnelly, who was cordially received, said, it was with no little trepidation that he found himself in the presence of the audience. He knew he spoke in the face of a mighty prejudice, that he was talking against a broad, blank wall of national superstition, and that the voice of the people was against him. The voice of the people was said to be the voice of God, but it was not the voice of God when it called out "Crucify Him" nineteen centuries ago, nor was it the voice of God when it persecuted Galileo, whose followers in his day were smaller in number than the Baconians of to-day. The progress of mankind consisted in one generation undoing the mistakes and errors of the preceding generation. It used to be the universal conviction that the earth was flat, and that the sun made alternations of day and night by retreating behind a mountain. Again it was but comparatively few years ago that the majority of the people of this country were in favour of the slave trade, and yet who would venture to defend it now? In the presence of such facts as these no man ought to consider that he knew all, or that, because public opinion sustained him he was entitled to sneer at every laborious thinker who did not agree with him. Take this question of Shakespeare. As Bacon himself had said, it was not the early age of the world, which were the old ages, but those in which people then lived, for they knew more than in any preceding age. Our grandchildren would laugh at our errors, as we laugh at the errors of our grandparents. We knew more than was known of Shakespeare 50 years ago, and, in consequence, one-half the alleged facts in his biographies had disappeared. No one now believed that Shakespeare wrote pretty verses to Anne Hathaway, that he came of gentle blood, or his ancestor recived a grant of land from Henry VII. for services rendered. No record of such a grant could be found, and Mr Halliwell-Phillips said that Shakespeare did apply for a coat of arms, and that he was refused. He had been met by the statement that people did not want these beautiful and tender beliefs to be disturbed.

WORSHIPPING A FRAUD!

But did the world desire to worship a fraud? The secret of the greatness of the English and American people had been their absolute grip of fact, and their setting aside of myths. The point was, what was the fact? If William Shakespeare did not write, and was incapable of writing them, the world wanted to know it. If Francis Bacon wrote those mighty works, the world wanted to know it. He could not, if he tried, attempt to cover the general argument on this question. It would take hours and volumes; but he thought he might briefly touch upon one or two points before proceeding to a discussion of the cipher itself. They knew some of the history of Shakespeare. They knew that he was born at Stratford-on-Avon. He was supposed to have gone to the village school—though this was only inferred—and tradition said that he left at fourteen, that he was bound apprentice to a butcher, that he led an evil life and was frequently imprisoned, and that at last, to escape the wrath of Sir Thomas Lucy, he left his wife and child and fled to London, where he became first a horseholder, then a call boy, and then an actor.

NEVER A LAWYER'S CLERK.

Surely, they would agree with him that there was no time here for that man to have spent any time in a lawyer's office. A lawyer of that time was a gentleman—(laughter)—and would have had no time to consort with butcher's apprentices. He begged to add that lawyers, as a rule, had continued to be gentleman ever since. (Laughter.) And yet nothing was more clearly established than the fact that the man who wrote these plays was not only a lawyer but a great lawyer. He cited, amongst other opinions, that of Lord Chief Justice Campbell, that Shakespeare not only wrote law, but invariably good law. It was more than doubtful whether there was a book in the house of Shakespeare's father; and moreover, it was absolutely incredible that not a scrap of the writing of such a man as Shakespeare must have been—a man who wrote plays of which it has been said that they could not have been written without a library, and could not to-day be read without a library—should have come down to us. They were asked to believe that the greatest man the world had ever seen lived to fifty-two years of age, and that no letter or piece of manuscript could be produced as his. Such a light could not have been hidden under a bushel. It was utterly incomprehensible, and even his great admirer, Grant White, was compelled to admit that when they asked for bread their teeth encountered stones. Even if no cipher had been discovered, the world would in time have come to the conclusion that Bacon wrote the plays. Coming to the cipher, he would not, of course, go very fully into that which it took nearly a thousand pages of his book to explain. But he would read a report made at the instance of the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* by Professor Colborne, an eminent mathematician, very much prejudiced against the idea of a cipher. Professor Colborne said in his report that he was bound to admit that Mr. Donnelly had found a cipher in some of the plays, although certain of his readings might require modification.

SHAKESPEARE'S WILL.

Passing on to the time of Shakespeare's death, he pointed out that Shakespeare had in his will disposed of his bedsteads, his old clothes, and other articles of the kind, and yet said nothing about any MSS., although, if he were the author, those immortal productions must have been lying about his house, at the mercy of his illiterate daughter, who might have torn them up to make curl papers. Moreover, the great Folio of 1623 was not printed by the family, but by Isaac Haggard and Ed. Blount, and there was not a tittle of proof that the family ever possessed a copy although they continued to live at Stratford down towards the end of the last century. Mr. Donnelly went on to point out the peculiarities of the paging and hyphenation of the Folio of 1623. He contended that there was something hinging on the paging of the folio which somebody desired to perpetuate so as to ensure that the secret should be found out. The question was, was there a cipher in the play, and, if so, what did it tell? If they turned to the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, in the Folio of 1623, page 53, and looked down to the 371st word, they came to the word Bacon," and on the same page they had the word "Francis." On the next page, the 189th word down the second column was the word "Nicholas," and on the next page they had the word "Bacons." On three pages they had the words "Francis," "Bacon," "Nicholas," "Bacons," "on." Mr. Donnelly went on to cite the passages in which these words occurred, and which had helped to confirm him in the idea that there was a cipher. But the cipher he had discovered did not depend upon the position of the words. It was the product of multiplying the first page of the second part of Henry IV. by something found on that page (74), modified by sub-divisions, and page 73, the last page of the first part of Henry IV.; so that to work out the cipher, they had to get the inter-locking of these two pages.

THE INTERLOCKING OF PLAYS.

It was his belief that all the plays of Shakespeare ran into one another and interlocked. The lecturer then went on to explain the alleged cipher in greater detail, with the aid of diagrams and mathematical formulæ, without which any description would be quite unintelligible. He contended that the paging, hyphenation, and bracketing, of the plays, as printed in the Folio of 1623, showed that it contained a cipher, and that its printing must have been superintended by some one acquainted with that cipher. That person could not have been Shakespeare, for he had been dead seven years, and the idea of the peculiarities he had pointed out having been due to accident was such as no reasonable man could entertain. The man indeed, who believed that the adjustments of words such as he had pointed out, could come by accident, would believe that the universe was a fortuitous concourse of atoms.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND SHAKESPEARE.

In revealing the cipher he was a mere transcriber, and was not responsible for what was in it. Bacon felt very bitterly towards Queen Elizabeth, and in the cipher narrative he referred to the Queen frequently as "the old termagant," and a part of the story revealed was that "our men (the actors) turned their backs and fled" because the Queen was wroth on account of their having played Richard II. Had time permitted, he could have given them innumerable illustrations of his theory, and he could have shown them that the Queen sent out horsemen to capture Shakespeare in order to force him to tell who wrote Richard II. In conclusion, he said, that there was, of course, a feeling of unwillingness to give up Shakespeare and substitute Bacon, but he would ask whether there was a single fact that could be pointed out which showed Shakespeare in an amiable light, and a scholar, or as ever doing a generous action. They had nothing but the records of lawsuits, by which he put men in prison. When Shakespeare was hurled from his pedestal, who would be put in his place? Francis Bacon, the most gigantic intellect of the human species, and as Englishmen they would have no reason to be ashamed of that, for they would be able to claim the foremost man of all the world. (Hear, hear.)

DYNAMITERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE enquiry at present being pursued by the Select Committee of the House of Commons with regard to the admission of strangers into the House of Commons is eliciting some surprising information. Mr. Munro, the Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, gave evidence the other day, which had regard chiefly to the presence of dynamiters in the country. According to the London papers, Mr. Munro said:—

Two dynamiters had been in the House—a man named Melville, and another Harkins. Melville's name was Moroney. Two other men, Callan and Cohen (the latter since dead), were engaged with Melville and Harkins in the dynamite conspiracy. Melville was a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and he was sent over here with instructions to commit an outrage in Jubilee week. He came with Callan and Harkins in the City of Chester. The berths of the previous steamer being full, they could not come by it, consequently they did not arrive here until the 21st June. They came here only to find that General Millen, their director, had been rendered powerless by the operations of the police. Melville was the man who had the disposition of the dynamite, and he was assisted by Callan and another man whom they had not been able to get hold of. Melville and the fifth man arrived on the 5th May. One of the conspirators twice prospected the State apartments at Windsor, and used his watch to see how long he would be occupied in getting away. The State apartments were closed on each occasion, and the man did not return, fearing he would be identified. General Millen was a man known 20 years ago in connection with the Fenians, and he was a military member of the Clan-na-Gael. In 1879 he came to this country on a secret mission, and he reported his progress to his associates under the name of Robinson. Millen resided in Paris. His daughters lived here. They were the means of conveying letters to Mr. Joseph Nolan, M. P. Melville and Harkins visited the House of Commons on the 4th August and again on the 5th, each time sending their card to Mr. Nolan, who met them. Mr. Nolan saw Melville in the Central Lobby, and after a little conversation they went away. It is known by the entry in the book that Mr. Nolan took Melville and Harkins to the Strangers' Gallery. Both of them were on the terrace for twenty minutes or half an hour. They were under the observation of Witness's men outside the House. The information he had received was to the effect that Melville might be looked for in the House of Commons. Millen and Melville communicated with each other in Paris. One of the letters conveyed by Millen's daughter was a letter of introduction for Mr. Nolan to Mr. Melville. They had twice visited the House, and Mr. Nolan had walked a little way up the street with them when they left. Melville, on his return here, thought he had thrown the police off the track, but they picked him up at the Hotel Metropole. Melville travelled in Ireland with a Miss Kennedy, a Boston milliner.—The Home Secretary expressed the hope that he had not returned here.—Mr. Munro: I do not quite share that hope; but according to my latest information he has not returned. With regard to the fifth man. Witness declined to give his name, as criminal proceedings in his case might be instituted. Several letters passed between General Millen and Mr. Nolan, and one was conveyed to Mr. Nolan by Millen's daughters. Mr. Nolan said he knew nothing at all about Melville, and had not received any letter. Witness thought it was desirable that a register should be kept of the ladies who visited the House of Commons, for purposes of inquiry if necessary. Mr. Nolan visited General Millen's daughter in January of the previous year. He did not think there had been any dangerous persons in the House for four years. One man connected with the dynamite party got into the precincts of the House, but not into the gallery, as Witness took his ticket from him. Inspector Horsley was the only person who saw Callan, the dynamiter, about the Central Hall. Witness thought the precaution taken by examining the bags of strangers as they entered the Hall was necessary and he did not see how greater facilities could safely be afforded to strangers to view the House during the Recess. It would not be safe to throw the galleries open to perons who did not obtain orders. The House of Commons had for years been threatened by members of secret societies.

Mr. Joseph Nolan, M. P., who was sitting on another Committee, was informed by the Chairman (Lord Ebrington) of the statements made by Mr. Munro.

Mr. Nolan said he had no wish to go back upon the evidence he had given in court in connection with the dynamite trial. He had received no introduction of any one from General Millen.

You visited the House with two daughters of General Millen on the 14th or 15th July, and showed them over the House, and one of them gave you a letter from her father introducing a man who would come subsequently—a man named Melville. Is it true that the two daughters of General Millen were there on the 14th or 15th July, and were shown over the House by you?—It is true that I showed two ladies named Millen over the House.

The daughters of General Millen?—I don't know about that.

Were they strangers to you at that time?—One of them was.

One of them you did know?—Yes.

She was the daughter of General Millen?—That I don't know.

Did you meet her in London?—I met her in London, I think, in 1886. She has been living in London.

Do you know General Millen?—I know him by repute.

As what?—As an officer in the Mexican Army and as correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

Have you ever met him?—Yes; in 1887.

In England or abroad?—In England.

Was he a stranger to you then?—He was.

Where did you meet him; at a private house?—He called upon me at my own house.

Was that the only occasion on which you ever saw him?—Yes.

Mr. Lawson: Called upon you, doubtless, as many Americans do?—Yes.

The Chairman: Is it true that the ladies brought a letter of introduction about Melville?—It is not true.

Or a letter of any kind?—No.

The statement was, a letter written by the General?—No, not that I remember; in fact, there was no necessity for it, because one of the ladies knew me.

It is said they brought a letter to you at the House introducing Melville to you on a future occasion?—That is not so. One of the ladies said she had not seen her father for years, and she believed he was ill at the time in Europe, and that she intended to call upon him.

Have you had any communication with him?—No.

The Home Secretary: Are you aware that Melville and Millen had met each other?—No; and I may say that I had never heard that General Millen had any connection whatever with what is known as the dynamite party. It has been stated, I believe, that he has, but I never heard it previous to the recent case. On the contrary, I heard that General Millen, as an Irish officer, was clearly opposed to the policy of that party.

The Home Secretary: That has nothing to do with it. Did Melville come from America? He had been in London for some months?—I did not know that.

Did Melville speak about Millen?—No.

Were you aware that they were acquainted?—No; I know a number of Irish Americans who have visited me at the House. They asked for admission, and I have been told that he was among the number. I remember that a policeman, or gentleman who said he belonged to the detective force, called upon me in the House, and made inquiry about some one or two men who had visited the House. I told him all I knew at the time.

Mr. Lawson: It is said you did not acknowledge the handwriting on the Speaker's Gallery ticket as yours, and you said it was not your handwriting?—I simply said I could not swear to the writing as being mine.

The Home Secretary: Have you any doubt about it?—I rather think it was I who wrote it, but I could not positively swear.

The chairman intimated to Mr. Nolan that a copy of Mr. Munro's evidence would be given him before the next meeting of the Committee, that he might have an opportunity of seeing whether there was any further statement he wished to make.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

SIGNOR CORAZZINI sends the following interesting account of an interview he had with two emissaries of King John of Abyssinia on the 20th March:—

Unknown to Ras Alula, the Negus sent two of his chiefs to our outposts the other evening, with a letter to General di San Marzano. The two chiefs seemed to me rather dirty than not. One, young and bold, with an agile and fine form, and a half martial, half proud bearing, seemed struck at the sight of our forts and numerous encampments, which, like the houses of an immense city, surround the head headquarters. The other was a tall and dry old man, with grey beard, the type of a biblical shepherd; bony, angular, but with bright, intelligent eyes that sparkled through his half-closed eyelids. According to what I could gather, the proposals contained in the letter were: A return to the Hewett Treaty, the cession of Ailet and Saberguma in return for a pecuniary recompense, the authorisation to occupy Keren, and to lay down a railway. I noticed that when Haman Kantibay came out of the General's tent, with the Ambassadors of the Negus, he seemed satisfied, for he greeted everyone. That there is great hunger among the Abyssinian troops is proved by the runaways. The first to rebel against scarcity of food were two priests. One came to our outposts yesterday evening, another this morning, and later a deserter from the ranks showed himself. Questioned by General Baldisserra whether they had not been afraid of being greeted by a gunshot, they all gave the same reply: "Better to die by a bullet than slowly by famine!" One of the two priests is from Tigre, the other from Amboz. The soldier is a splendid specimen, eighteen years old, of the Galla race. He ate up three loaves in twenty minutes, while the priests did nothing but drink water, never seeming satisfied. The youngest is not very dark, with lively eyes, almost feminine figure, and both timid and loquacious. He seems to have a mild and simple nature. The other, darker, more robust, of a more manly beauty, has curly whiskers and beard, and looks, except as to his complexion, like a gentleman of the time of Henry IV. His face would look marvellously well under the helmet of a musqueteer. In reward for the faith in us shown by their defection, the priests and the soldier, chained like thieves, have been consigned to the carbineers and taken to Massowah to be shut up in prison. I was able to speak to them for a short time. They confessed that Ras Alula and Ras Mikael madly urge the king to make war, but that the Negus will not attack us, but asks for peace. They said that the troops had water for three days more, but *dura* and meat only for one other day. They said that if they were not afraid of being fired at by us half the troops would desert. The captive baloon and the electric light seem to have made an immense impression on them. "You have the sun also by night!" the youngest of the two priests said in a tone of amazement. And in fact, when the two reflectors of Saati and Fort Victor Emanuel are directed on one mountain or ravine, their rays, which illuminate everything clearly for a space of 30 kilometres, are little less bright than the sun, and quite equal to the most beautiful full moon in winter. Yesterday evening the commanders of the fortifications to the right were ordered to be attentive, as some movements had been observed. The two officers of the projectors were ordered to keep the hills beyond our fortifications on that side constantly illuminated, and from Fort Nord, in which I was, I could distinguish with a simple field-glass the smallest details, and even caught sight of a little jackal which frightened by the light, fled precipitately, with tail erect... We ought not to complain if we have obtained what we desired without blood shed. In order to be revenged for Dogali, bloodshed was perhaps necessary, but not a little of our own blood would have also flowed. And in truth it is enough revenge to have humiliated the king of kings, caused Ras Alula to be disgraced, and starved Abyssinia, and the result of all this will be seen in the terrible want which will desolate Abyssinia during this year. In fact, now the greater part of the cattle is destroyed, partly by disease, partly by want of food, the gathering of the army hinders agricultural labour; and if we add to this the war in the Soudan, we can understand that the heroes of Dogali have been sufficiently revenged, and still will be. If we are no longer Scipios we shall always have been Macchiavellis. Meanwhile, what I want to confirm is that we have not been attacked, nor logically, can we ever be."

THE NAVY'S GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

IT was decided in the early part of last year by a committee of officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines to obtain from members of the service subscriptions wherewith to purchase an appropriate Jubilee gift for the Queen. A general meeting was held, and after some discussion it was determined that the gift should take the form of two silver models—one of a warship typical of the best three-deckers of the early part of the present reign, the other of a modern ironclad of the most recent pattern. The Britannia, a 120-gun ship which was launched at Plymouth in 1820, was selected as the original for the former; the Victoria, a turret ironclad ram, which was floated out of dock at Elswick in the Jubilee year, was taken as the original for the latter. A volume containing elaborate water-colour drawings, plans, and descriptions of the two ships was presented to the Queen at Osborne on July 22nd last; but the models themselves are not even yet quite finished. They are, however, so near completion that yesterday their constructors, Messrs. Hodd and Son, of Hatton-garden, were able to exhibit them to a large number of naval and marine officers at the rooms of the Royal United Service Institution. The Britannia was a ship of 4,672 tons displacement; the Victoria is one of 10,470. The Britannia was dependent upon sail-power alone, and spread 12,600 yards of canvas to the breeze; the Victoria, has no sails at all, but, on the other hand, has twin-screws and engines of 12,000 indicated horse-power, not to mention nearly sixty subsidiary engines of various kinds. Equally different are the two vessels in the matter of armament. The Britannia carried 120 guns, but her biggest gun weighed only 56 cwt., whereas the Victoria carries only 15 heavy guns, though her two heaviest weigh 111 tons apiece, and between them throw a far weightier volume of projectiles than was thrown by the entire broadside of the oldership. The models which were shown yesterday will, when completed, be in every outward respect accurate reproductions of these two representative vessels. They are on a scale of one-tenth of an inch to the foot, and are therefore 1-120th of the size of their originals. What this reduction means may be judged from the fact that the anchor of the Britannia, which weighed 110 cwt., now weighs only a quarter of a troy ounce. Nevertheless every detail has been faithfully represented, including even the eyebolts and planking of the boats that are to hang upon her davits. Her masts, bowsprit, and yards are built up of over 370 pieces; her rigging contains about 1,000 feet of wire, and the whole model comprises nearly 4,000 separate pieces of silver. Yet, including bowsprit and spanker-boom, the ship is only 31½ inches long and 20 inches high. The Victoria, which is a less picturesque but not less faithful model, is 34 inches long. Her eight Nordenfelt guns, carriages and all, can all be placed upon a florin and weigh under half an ounce; yet they are made up of 118 separate pieces. The whole ship includes about 3,000 separate pieces, and to fit together the two ships about 5,000 solderings have been made, and some 7,000 holes bored, the smallest holes being not more than 1-150th of an inch in diameter. About 600 ounces of silver have been used. Each model stands on a corrugated plate of greenish silver backed glass, surrounded by a black moulding, and is covered with a plate-glass case. The workmanship is marvellously fine; indeed, it has been said by competent judges that no equally beautiful work of the kind has ever before been produced. The two models will, it is hoped, be ready for delivery to the Queen in about a month.

DOCTOR MIDDLETON, who has passed through Madrid on his way to France, says that the authorities, judges, and most of the inhabitants of Cordova showed him the greatest courtesy. His revolver, stick, and the money found on the body of the gipsy were returned to him. But the doctor seems to have been charged unheard-of prices for legal assistance.

THE Southport Bench had before them recently the case of Charles Armstrong Roberts, lieutenant in the Army, who was charged with threatening to fight a duel with Edward John Langton, a surgeon of Southport. The evidence showed that the defendant wrote to Mr. Langton on April 11 a letter in which, after referring to the cause of the quarrel, he said:—"I shall be much obliged by your informing me if you are willing to meet as a gentleman in an affair of honour on the Continent. Duels are permitted in Belgium, which can be reached within a few hours from Dover.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Charles A. Roberts." Defendant was ordered to be bound over in his own recognizances of £100 and two sureties of £50 each for his good behaviour for the next six months, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 20.—Pentecost.
" 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
" 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council

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100 " " 2nd class "
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., rich table ornaments, China, flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of G. W. FOWLER, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated pitcher cruet, egg and pickle frame, claret jug, spoons and forks, table cutlery, furniture, such as a set of substantial dining table in 4 pieces, drawing-room chair, side-board, dinner waggon, a set of dining room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, cuffonier, corner whatnots with mirror, cards, writing and pier tables, iron and brass bedstead with wire mattress complete, chest of drawer, single mirror door almyra, wardrobe and clothe press, cheval glass with drawers, bentwood chairs, copper utensils, &c.,
The property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the stock-in-trade, fixtures and furniture of the Oriental Confectionery Company, consisting of confectionery and comfits in glass jars, assorted syrups and preserves, bags of loaf sugar, Barrels of flour, fancy boxes, show cases, glass door, counters, counter with marble slab, marble topped sidetables, bentwood chairs, looking glasses, wall lamps, oil carpets, scale cut glass, hookas, electroplated, hotwater curry and side dishes, copper utensils, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of unappropriated Provisions and 2,674 lbs. of biscuits.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD OPPOSITE THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gunkadhur Bhimji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1887.

All that piece of Foras new batty land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side at or near Grant Road or chunam kiln, situate in the sub-district of Bombay, and formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dhuramdass Bhugwandass, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 399, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Poondlic Gungadher, on the west by the Chunam Kiln road, on the north by public road called Grant Road, and on the south by a passage of Shewram Poojree

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, the Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of L. FRANCIA, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1888.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES
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BY

TODAR MAL,

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

SILVER continues to fall in London, Reuter's message of last evening reporting a further decline of ¼d. at 42½d. per oz. Rupee Securities, following suit, were ⅜ per cent. lower in both denominations, at £67½, and £71½, respectively. Consols, at 99⅜, and Indian Sterling Loan, at 105½, were unchanged. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher in Paris, at 105¾. The Indian Exchange Banks' drawing rate at 30 days' sight was ½d. lower, at 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.

A dull feeling still prevailed in the market for East Indian Wheat, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter lower; but other quotations come as before. The only change in Mincing Lane was in Calcutta Linseed, which had partially declined 3d. per quarter in a dull market. Rapeseed was quiet; but both it and Poppyseed were unaltered in price.

The spot price of Americans advanced in Liverpool yesterday 1-16d. per lb. Ready Surats were unaltered, but the market for these was firmer, though only 1,000 bales out of the total sales of 12,000 bales were taken against 1,500 on Friday, probably owing to the stiffness of sellers. American Arrivals were down 1-64d. in the most distant position, 1-32d. in the nearer, and for August-September, and 3-64d. for July-August. "Fine" Broach, F. G. Clause, is reported to have been sold at 5 1-16d., which is 1-16d. per lb. below the price of ready stuff. The market opened this morning steady; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 15,000 bales. Manchester had been firm but unchanged.

10 1-16 cents for spot cotton, and 9·81 cents for September Futures, were still the rates ruling in New York yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, going against the following figures for the preceding two years, and making the totals now stand as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	7,000	1,500	8,900
Two days' do. ...	11,000	2,900	12,900
Since 1st Sept., 1887 .	5,223,000	5,134,800	5,099,600

There has been much less activity in our market for the staple to-day, enquiry from exportors having been absent, while demand from local spinners has been restricted. A small business has resulted, but we do not hear that any concession in rates has been made by sellers, and the tone of the market may be called steady, at previous quotations. The few purchases of ready Cotton reported comprise Dhollera proper, at Rs. 211; Bengals, at Rs. 179½-185; Julgaum, at Rs. 200-208½; Akola, at Rs. 196-203; Barsee, at Rs. 218-21; Indore, at Rs. 193; and a little Wadwan, at 201-9. Westerns are wanted, and there have been buyers at Rs. 198, but no business has transpired. We hear that some native speculators, with a taste for long ventures, made some contracts in the Bazaar last night in next season's Broach, on the basis of Rs. 225 for "Good" March delivery.

WHEAT.—As will have been seen from our daily figures, the arrivals of Wheat have been very free, and notwithstanding the absence of supplies of Delhi, the decrease in Receipts this year compared with last, from the 1st January, is contrasting every day. A moderate business, chiefly in Ek-Dani, is reported to-day, and the market is firm at previous quotations.

SEEDS.—Supplies of *Linseed*, so far this year, are a little over last year's at the same time, but in *Rapeseed* there is already an excess in this year's arrivals, our last of some 220,000 cwt., and supplies are coming in very freely. In *Poppyseed* also there is a large excess. A fair business has been passing in both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to-day, and previous rates are quoted all round in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,948 bales.
Wheat	184,821 cwt.
Linseed	36,041 "
Rapeseed	42,816 "
Gingelly	1,397 "
Poppy Seed	11,406 "
Groundnuts	1,250 "

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market has been very dull to-day. Quoted rates for ready business are weak, and inquiry for forward tonnage is absent.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning, notwithstanding the further drop in Silver in London as above reported, and some Wire Transfer for October at 1s. 4 5-32d. was done between Banks. Apart from this, however, little has been done, and business may called dull. A Bank came out in the afternoon a buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d., but failed to attract any amount of Paper that we heard of. We call the market quiet at closing at:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·72.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without movement in rates to-day, and few forward bargains appear to have booked on either line. The cash rate for Fours has been steady at 100¼; for the next account 100¼ has been the quotation, and 99 15-16 for the end of June settlement. 106 to 106¼ is named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been something doing in Press and miscellaneous shares; but Mill Scrip has been neglected, and the only changes which we have to report in this are a decline of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Mucconjee and Ripon. Bombay Cotton Press have advanced Rs. 10; and New Berar have advanced to the same extent, while Mofussil are Rs. 5 down. Bombay-Burma Corporation are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5, and Cooper, Madon, Rs. 1½ down Kemp and Co. are Re 1 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have moved up 1¼, with buyers at 836½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	836½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. it. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 10	1,075
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000 Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 190	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	192½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,885	1,880	Rs. 600	5 45
Dholleera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 135	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	250
Fort Press Co.	180	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1200
French Press Co.	700	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	430	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs. 5	7½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	220
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	35	500
Volkart Press Co.	205	1,000	1,000	"	650
South well & stin.	1 000			"	50

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GUBBAY—May 8, at "Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, the wife of E. S. Gubbay of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHERIA—April 25, at Bosein, Berar, the wife of Sub Conductor J Cheria, Supervisor, P W D, of a daughter.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

BUTLER—April 6, on board H M S, "Malabar," of typhoid, Captain Charles Henry Butler, 17th Lancers.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

THE Baroda Administration Report for the year which ended on the 31st July 1886 is a straightforward, businesslike document, which bears testimony in many of its pages to the excellent work that is being done for the Gaekwar and his subjects by the Minister, Mr. Laximan Juggonath. It seems a characteristic of the present administration to make the best of existing institutions and not to be too anxious to enter upon new paths. There is a good deal to be said for this, even when progress is in the air on all hands, for steady working on old lines usually yields better results than unsteady working on new ones. The year's history, however, is not altogether wanting in novelty. One new institution, a Registration Department, was called into existence during the year under notice, and the substitution of cash payments for the payments of land revenue in kind in the outlying Amreli Division in Kathiawar may be regarded as an important financial reform. The substitution of cash payments for payments in a share of the produce is theoretically an improvement, and there is no reason to suppose that it will in practice be otherwise in this case. The abolition of a number of special local taxes in the Baroda and Naosari Divisions is another small fiscal improvement which deserves notice. The aggregate amount of the taxes abolished in the three divisions is about Rs. 47,000, nearly all of which—for the most part fees on the cultivation, weighing and measuring, and sale of produce—was levied in the Amreli Division. Uniformity and certainty in the levying of taxation are of the first-importance, and the time has gone by when taxes levied upon a particular caste in a particular district or village can be maintained in the financial system of a first-class State. One of the abolished taxes—the Chumbdas—is described as having been levied on the Dhed population of a certain taluka of the Naosari Division, who were required to give the Government every year a quantity of leather. The leather was disposed of by auction, and the proceeds went to the Government. Taxation of this sort has an interest in connection with the history of institutions, but it is vexatious and invidious, it yields nothing proportionate to the vexation it causes, and every step towards its abolition is a step in the right direction. The finance of Native States, small and great, abounds in it, and perhaps in Baroda there is room for further beneficial remissions of the same nature. The report gives prominence to the efforts made in the year under review for completing the compilation and revision of administration rules, and especially to the enactment of pension and gratuity rules. Baroda seems in its dealings with superannuated officials to have been neither before nor behind some of the other leading States, where pensions and compassionate allowances are not always given with due regard to the interests of the administration. The general practice, we are told, was to allow superannuated public servants to remain in office. There was no "fifty-five years' rule" to ensure that the veteran official should not lag superfluous; in fact there were no pension and retirement rules at all, and it is seldom possible where this is the case to avoid waste and inefficiency. The new rules which the Gaekwar has passed on the subject will, if they have been wisely framed, lead to a more economical and efficient working of the public offices. Here the short record of reforms carried out during the year may be said to end. The most important of them, the establishment of a Registration Department, has met a growing necessity, and it appears to have already been attended with success. The number of documents registered was far in excess of the estimate, the receipts were more than double the expenditure, and the public learnt in the first year of its working to appreciate the certainty and security which a properly organized Registration Department can give. One feature of the organization may be regarded as an experiment the ultimate result of which will be awaited with interest. Fifteen of the forty sub-registrars appointed to work the new law were chosen from amongst the mazumdars, desais and ameens who hold hereditary watans. There is a good deal to be said for associating the holders of hereditary emoluments with such administrative functions as they may be fitted for, and so far the Baroda watandars who have been entrusted with registration work seem to have done it well.

The Minister's memorandum opens with the observation that "there was nothing remarkable to note as regards the relation between this State and the neighbouring British districts and Native States." The record of what may be termed the foreign relations of Baroda during the year 1885-86 is, however, by no means bare. The settlement of the question of jurisdiction over the Mehsana-Wadnagar Railway, which is very briefly referred to by the Minister, is noteworthy, because it introduced a new principle into the jurisdictional arrangements between the Foreign Office and Native States constructing railways in their territory. The principle, of which Sir Theodore Hope, we believe, may be said to have been the inventor, is that of a conditional cession of jurisdiction to the local authority where and so long as the line is confined to a single State; in the event, however, of the line being extended into the territory of another State jurisdiction is to lapse to the Government of India. The old question of jurisdiction still stands in the way of railway extension through another part of the Gaekwari territory, and it is still true, as it was true of the period to which this report relates, that no conclusion has been arrived at for connecting the metre gauge railway system of Rajputana with that of Kathiawar. The Kathiawar States are ready with their share of the necessary funds and the Gaekwar is ready with his. But the old jurisdiction difficulty stands in the way. The correspondence which seems to have passed between the Baroda Durbar and the Bombay Government with reference to assimilating the Baroda abkari arrangements with those in the adjoining British districts is the only other feature in the external relations of the State in which the Gaekwar's neighbours are interested. It is very briefly referred to, and it leaves us in the dark as to whether it has been proposed to level up the Bombay system to the Baroda, or to bring down the Baroda system to the level of that in Bombay. We believe, however, that an arrangement has been since made for raising the duties in the Gaekwar frontier districts, so as to remove the temptation to people in British territory to smuggle liquor across the frontier. It is to be hoped the arrangement will work well, but a good deal will have to be done to the Bombay Abkari system before it can be recommended as a perfect pattern for our neighbours to follow.

Baroda has not yet, like Hyderabad, adopted the fully-blown Budgetary system with its "estimates," "revised estimates," and "accounts," but the Minister nevertheless presents a very clear and intelligible statement of the finances of the State. The accounts show a revenue of Rs. 1,57,57,804, about thirty-one-and-a-half lakhs less than the receipts of the year before, but it is explained that the decrease is nominal, being mainly due to large adjustments on account of opium transactions. The decrease in the expenditure is of a more real kind. Nearly four lakhs for example were saved in the military expenditure, and further reductions have since been made. It still, however, absorbs about a sixth part of the revenue, though the Gaekwar's Government, which is bent upon economy in all departments, would doubtless be glad to still further reduce it if the hereditary and prescriptive interests that are bound up with the military establishments of such States as Hyderabad and Baroda could be easily set aside. The outlay on public works, nineteen lakhs, will compare well for liberality with that in most of the first-class States. Much of it will be represented in the new Baroda which the Gaekwar is calling into existence, and in which we can almost see a lurking ambition to reproduce some of the stateliness of Jeypore. The Gaekwar's capital, indeed, seems to be just now the subject of special care, and is already becoming a worthy monument of the present Maharajah's reign. The chapter which relates to Municipalities contains one entry which is eloquent upon that point. Out of an expenditure of four-and-a-half lakhs in 1885-86 by the Baroda City Municipality no less than Rs. 1,20,475 were spent in compensation for lands, houses, &c., acquired for public purposes—in other words for the clearances which are necessary to make the capital a city of fine markets, open spaces, broad avenues, and wide streets. This is satisfactory and denotes enterprise. The town municipalities are not so well off, for the expenditure of the whole twenty-eight was less than three-quarters of a lakh. Nearly all this is met from the Government Treasury, and it might be well for the Durbar to take into consideration the example set by the Nizam's Government lately in allocating a number of local duties for the use of local boards and district authorities—a measure which, if properly applied, will tend to economy and to the efficiency of local and sanitary administration.

THE Government of Bombay are dealing with the Report of the Public Service Commission in a manner which would at least be open to censure as being dilatory, and which on other grounds claims disapproval. In the middle of March the Government of India issued a circular to the local Governments asking them to submit as soon as possible their opinions on certain of the suggestions made by the Commission. The Government of Bombay have put a somewhat free interpretation upon the expression "as soon as possible," and they appear to think that when the Supreme Government ask them to state their own opinion upon a given set of subjects they are complying with the request by collecting the opinions of other people. We are not aware if they have as yet made any provisional answer to the Government of India's request, but pretty confident rumours which are current of a marked difference of opinion on the subject at Mahableshwar lead us to think they have not. Meanwhile, and after having waited until the end of April to thus take action upon a request made in the middle of March, they have written to a number of gentlemen who gave evidence before the Commission, asking them to re-state their opinion upon some of the points about which the Local Administrations have been consulted. There are three very distinct and sufficient objections to the course thus taken. It is irregular, it is disrespectful to the Commission, and it is not in compliance with the request made by the Supreme Government. If all the other Governments were to follow the example of Bombay the procedure would be tantamount to an unauthorized reconstitution of the Commission, and a retrying of issues on which the Commission itself has already pronounced judgment. We scarcely like to regard this re-summoning of the witnesses as a way of escape which the Government are trying to open out from difficulties arising out of their own divisions on the subject, but it looks very much like it, and they must not be surprised if the public take that view of the matter—any more, we suppose, than they must be surprised if some of the witnesses decline to repeat their evidence or to be cross-examined upon it thus irregularly. The proceeding will not weaken the impression which some eminent members of the Commission formed during their visit to this Presidency, that the Bombay Government were by no means eager in facilitating the Commission's labour here, though upon that point it may be as well to let bye-gones be bye-gones.

IT is hard to please everybody. The success of the Duke of Norfolk's mission to secure the co-operation of the Vatican in the work of suppressing the political movement in Ireland might at least have been expected to secure the approval of all except the Nationalists. But Mr. Goldwin Smith writes to the *Times* to say that "the heart of an Englishman does not swell with pride when he hears that the Government is soliciting the help of the Pope to keep order in a part of the Queen's dominions." This was written in April, but the sentiment will find a sympathetic response in Exeter Hall in May meetings which are now beginning. Mr. Goldwin Smith goes on to point out that "although Lord Ripon, who went recently to Dublin, represented the Church," he was accompanied by Mr. Morley, who represented the Revolution, to which side belonged the strength of the movement in America. The Pope, he considers, may presently be himself in difficulties in Ireland. This prediction seems to be already in part realised, judging from the telegrams which Reuter sends. The Pope has been induced by the resistance threatened to the Papal Decree to direct Monsignor Persico to consult the Irish Bishops and ascertain their opinion of his Holiness' Encyclical. Whatever that opinion may be, there are indications of a spirit of resistance to Papal intervention in political affairs which can scarcely fail to arrest the attention of the English Evangelicals, who will be as scandalised by the Cabinet's leaning on Rome. The mere anticipation of that spectacle has caused Professor Goldwin Smith's gorge to rise. An alliance between Lord Salisbury and the Vatican in the interest of "resolute government" would render Mr. Gladstone's Vatican Pamphlets the most popular of Home Rule literature in Catholic Ireland.

THE inquiry which is being conducted by the Local Administrations into the poverty of the masses in India, particularly in agricultural tracts, is being made as expeditiously as possible. The Government of India, we understand, have asked that the replies of the Local Governments reach them punctually by the first of June, as "the Viceroy, who desires to deal personally with the subject, will leave India earlier than was anticipated." In view of recent confident statements that Lord Dufferin will not leave India until quite the end of the year it may be well to state that the words quoted are from a circular letter which the Local Administrations have issued.

UP to the present eleven persons are reported to have been killed during the storm at Delhi on Tuesday week. One man literally had his head split open, and over 200 persons are said to have been injured more or less. The full extent of damage to fruit and vegetable crops has not yet been correctly ascertained, but it is reported to be very serious.

AN important judgment has been delivered in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon condemning the action of the Municipality as illegal in levying taxes. The decision will probably result in numerous suits against the Municipal Committee, whose arbitrary dealings with the public are universally condemned.

THE inquiry which has been held into the recent detention of the 23rd Pioneers at Sibi has shown that the breakdown was entirely due to the failings of the railway staff. "It is satisfactory to know," writes an up-country paper, "that there was no want of engine power, but for want of forethought and instructions it could not be utilised. The officials implicated have been severely reprimanded, and the Station Master of Sharigh, who was most in fault, dismissed. Railway work in Beluchistan, it must be remembered, is not a favourite employment, and the line had to get along at first with many subordinates who might not have been accepted by the Midland or Great Western. But as the amenities of life across the Indus increase, it will cease to be avoided by men who can command work elsewhere."

A MOST important event has just occurred in Siam, and a most important success achieved there, which will, if duly followed up, have the effect of bringing the whole markets of South-Western China into English control. On the 12th of March the King of Siam issued a decree in Council authorising an agreement to be made with Sir Andrew Clark for the survey and location of a line of railway from Bangkok, some 900 miles long, to Chiang Sen, on the northern frontier of Siam, *via* Ootcuacht, Lakon, and Chingmai, at a stipulated sum per mile. This concession will probably be carried out by an English Company, taking the customs as a security for the capital provided. The country is, it appears, not a difficult one on the whole though some of it is subject to floods, which will have to be carefully guarded against by embankments. The concession was not secured for England without a hard fight, much opposition having been shown by the old territorial slave-holding Siamese; but still more by the Germans, who wanted the concession for themselves; and most of all by the French, the flank of whose military and commerical advance on China by Tonkin will thus be turned. The French Minister displayed the greatest possible hostility to the project.

THE report from the Commissioner of the island of Rodrigues, in the Indian Ocean, for the year 1886, which has just been laid before Parliament, states that the violent hurricane of April that year was followed by a prolonged drought, and in August it became evident that the crops would fail. The bean harvest was reduced to a third of what it was the previous year, and the crops of sweet potatoes, manioc, and maize almost wholly failed. At the beginning of September the rice in the island being nearly exhausted, and the ship from Mauritius being late, a meeting of the principal inhabitants was called to consider the situation, and it was resolved that a boat should be sent to Mauritius to ask for immediate relief. A boat was fitted up, and four men volunteered to go on the perilous expedition, nearly 400 miles, across the Indian Ocean. After three days' passage, during which they narrowly escaped with their lives, they reached Mauritius, and in three days more a steam tug with 300 bags of rice was despatched to Rodrigues, and not long afterwards 1,000 more bags were sent. By this prompt action of the Governor of Mauritius, says the Civil Commissioner, "a population of 1,700 souls was saved from the dire consequences of famine." The island

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 7, NIGHT.

The Emperor Frederick is again confined to his bed owing to increased suppuration in his throat.

His Imperial Majesty is better to-night.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Owing to the determined attitude taken by the leaders of the National League, the Pope has directed Monsignor Persico, the Papal Commissioner in Ireland, to obtain the opinions of the Irish Bishops on the Brief issued by his Holiness relative to the Plan of Campaign and boycotting.

MR. DILLON AND THE PAPAL INTERVENTION.

Mr. Dillon, in a violent speech made by him at Drogheda yesterday, condemned the Papal Decree, and declared that the Irish people decline to accept the political control of a foreign power on the affairs of their country.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales performed the ceremony of opening the Glasgow Exhibition to-day.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MAY 8.

General Boulanger starts on Friday next, to visit Dunkirk and Lille. Great demonstrations are being organised at both places in his honor.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

ROME, MAY 7.

The Emperor of Brazil is lying seriously ill at Milan.

THE DACOIT "EMEUTE" IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

News from Burma has of late pointed to disturbances in Akyab and Tavoy, the significance of which was not easily understood. Latest information shows that in both cases Upper Burmans instigated and organised the dacoities.

The Akyab disturbances have been suppressed.

Major Adamson, with 100 Madras Infantry and 80 military police, is acting against the Tavoy gang, who are said to number between one and three hundred, in an encounter between the police and the dacoits.

Correspondence is said to have been captured which may give clue to the origin of the *emeute*.

AYOUB KHAN.

The steamship Sirsa, with the Afghans of Ayoub's party, arrived at Karachi on the 7th inst., when 845 persons were disembarked and comfortably lodged and provided for without a hitch. The remainder of the party were expected on the following day in the Comilla.

SERIOUS FIRES AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 8.

A terrible fire occurred near the Kiledar's Palace last night, in a street of thickly-built and high-storeyed houses. The State fire-brigade, directed by the Commissioner, was energetically and promptly brought to the scene of the fire, which was raging violently at all points. The fire was brought under control after four hours' exertions. In addition to the different engines, five hundred men belonging to the Municipality were at work subduing the flames.

The accounts which have been published of the Mamapole fire are very incorrect. But for the exertions of the Municipal authorities and a timely and abundant supply of water that great Pole would have been all aflame.

The Kiledar's Wada and the whole street were saved by the efficient manner in which the fire-extinguishing appliances were manipulated.

A fire in Futtehpura Bazaar on the 6th was also dangerous; but was put down with equal despatch.

THE DECCAN MINING AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated May 8, states that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he understands a telegram has been handed to the Hyderabad Government from Mr. Watson, alleging that Abdul Huk received a quarter of the Company's shares under a letter of permission from the Regent, and that the shares sold to the Nizam were Abdul Huk's. I learn from an entirely reliable source that the facts are as stated; also that the Deccan Company here are aware of Mr. Watson's action and explanation.

The Company holds the mass of Huk's shares unsold, and will cancel any transfer coming from the Sirdar. The letter upon which Abdul Huk justifies himself, which purports to be signed by the late Sir Salar Jung, is believed not to be authentic. The appointment of a Select Committee and the number of persons upon it having a special knowledge of the transactions secures full confidence here, even in advance of the sitting of the Committee, which commence on Tuesday.

At a special meeting of the shareholders yesterday the opinion was generally expressed that the India Office cognisance of the scheme should suffice to secure the investors even at the cost of the Government of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m., to-day, and the same Company's steamer Ballaarat, left for Colombo and Australia, at 3 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Masillia arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here from Kurrachee yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

MAY 8.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino left here for Aden and Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator from Bombay reached here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan left here for China at 11 a.m. to-day.

Mail steamer Deccan from Bombay arrived.

French mail steamer Oxus from China arrived.

Mail steamer Carthage from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	71½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 7.

10 p.m.	80·8

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	84·9

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done well to call attention to a important side of the question in reviewing the commotion at the Madras Christian College. The primary object for which this and similar institutions exist, or are supposed to exist by the Free Church members, has not been attained either in Madras or elsewhere. The reason is not far to seek. The Hindoo mind is much too shrewd, or orthodox if you please, to accept Christian teaching given at the institutions, if it were not well understood that they incur no danger to their faith. The real state of the case has been discerned long since by nearly the whole of the missions that have chosen India as the field of their labours.—American, Scottish, Basel or other. The last named, for instance, has now been upwards of half a century, I believe, in the country. It has its head-quarters at Mangalore. Although it was originally a purely religious mission, established for the propagation of Christian knowledge, it has ceased its efforts in that direction. At all events, its activities have been diverted into more practical and remunerative channels. It has acquired proficiency in agricultural and manufacturing industries. The mission tiles find a larger sale in the market than the mission tracts. In a somewhat similar way the Free Church Mission in Madras has made a name as an educational institution. The excellent education it imparts and the number of successful students it turns out every year have won for it the reputation it enjoys, while, on the other hand, the proselytes it has made are not worth counting. They have here found their true mission—to train for secular examinations. They, however, be it said in fairness to them, try to justify themselves in the eyes of those who have sent them out as evangelists. The Bible lesson is made a compulsory subject in the curriculum of the institution. But the students attend during the tedious hour under compulsion, and not from any desire to change their faith. Their insincerity is not disguised, and the teachers connive at it.

MADRASSI.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In order to remove erroneous impressions, allow me to point out that it is an error to call the Archbishop of Goa the head of the whole Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India. India has been divided into eight ecclesiastical provinces, namely, Goa, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Agra, and Verapoly (Cochin), with an independent archbishop at the head of each province. The archbishopric of Goa has under it three bishoprics, namely, Damaun, Cochin, and Mylapore, and this being the Padroado province, all the Prelates are Portuguese, and owe allegiance to the Crown of Portugal. It is true that the Archbishop of Goa is Patriarch, *pro tem.*, and as such will preside at all Synodal Councils of the Indian Hierarchy held at Goa, but he has no jurisdiction at all over the other archbishops; he has as much power over them as our senior member of Council of Government has over its junior member! The real head of the Hierarchy in India is his Excellency Monsignor Ajutti, the Apostolic Delegate in the East Indies, who is at present residing at Ootacamund.

Another error is to style the Right Rev. Dr. Costa the Bishop of Damaun, as Archbishop of Cranganore, which would lead one to suppose that there is still in existence such an archdiocese, whereas this See has been recently extinguished, and its late Vicar-General, Rev. Abreu, who was under the archbishop of Goa and never under the Bishop of Damaun, only last month handed over the few remaining churches under his jurisdiction to the Bishop of the newly-created Diocese of Cottayam. It is only in commemoration of the defunct Archbishopric, that the Bishop of Damaun has been directed to add to his designation the words "Archbishop of Cranganore *ad honorem*," and I have been therefore not a little surprised to find the words *ad honorem* omitted in a recent pastoral of the Bishop of Damaun. Probably this was an oversight.

A CATHOLIC.

May 7.

THE REVIVAL OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

ATTACK ON A POLICE POST.

MANDALAY telegrams describe a determined attack on the police post of Myinmu on the 2nd inst., when part of the post and some houses north of the village were burnt down. A correspondent writes:—

Some prisoners who were attempting to escape were shot down. The casualties amongst the police were two Indians killed and six wounded. The Burmans had five killed.

From the military post of Kantha, one mile distant, a native officer with twelve rifles of the 15th arrived in time to exchange shots and drive off the dacoits. Lieutenants Cox and Thomas of the mounted infantry arrived at the village within a quarter of an hour from the first shot, and pursued and scoured the country towards Palaydam.

A Rangoon correspondent gives the following particulars of the attack:—

The object of the attack is believed to be the rescue of 25 prisoners recently captured. The dacoits rushed the post about midnight, succeeding in getting over the wall. Some houses north of Myinmu were burnt. Our casualties were seven police killed and six wounded. The prisoners attempted to escape from the lock-up were mostly shot and others were recaptured. The dacoit loss was unknown owing to the darkness.

Lieutenant MacMullen, officiating Deputy Commissioner, has gone down to hold an inquiry into the disturbed state of the district, which is attributed to intrigues at Mandalay by some of the ex-Burmese officials.

THE ATTACK ON TAVOY.

A *Rangoon Times* telegram from Tavoy says that 24 rebels have been arrested, and one Shan boh killed. A hot engagement was going on with the dacoits when the escort left with prisoners. A gold umbrella, a peacock seat, and numerous papers were found in the possession of the men killed. Several guns and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

SURRENDER OF DACOITS.

The Commissioner of the Eastern Division, Upper Burma, wires that sixty dacoits of the Yathupopa tract with five guns have surrendered at Shamagway. The Findaw Myook has caught Kanbya, a dacoit boh and an escaped convict, who murdered a phongyee in January.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. The following members were present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Major Selby, Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Harold King, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersey Mulji, Dosabhoy Framji, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar, Nuzzer Mohammed Futehally, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Shivji Dhurmaji, and Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy.

THE HAINES ROAD CEMETERY.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed that the Corporation should sanction an outlay of Rs. 3,120 from surplus cash balance to meet the pay of an attendant at Rs. 10 per month, as well as the supply of wood for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoo paupers and low-castes at the Haines Road Cemetery. The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, was unanimously agreed to.

WIDENING OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

Sir Henry Morland was in charge of a proposal to widen Church Gate Street, in accordance with a scheme which has emanated from the Acting Municipal Commissioner. In view of the very great press of traffic in the street, and of the great importance of the road, it was strongly recommended by the Commissioner that its width should be increased from 40 feet to 75 feet. The question, Sir Henry said, immediately arose in consequence of an application for the re-building of a house in that street, and in case of its being re-built, it was proposed to set it back to the limit of the line of improvement which the Corporation were asked to sanction. The whole of the area, which it was contemplated to be taken up in course of time, was estimated by the Municipal Commissioner to cost altogether Rs. 82,000. The speaker was, however, of opinion that the purchase-money, calculated on the basis of a certain decision given by Mr. Cooper, would amount to about a lakh and a half at the rate of Rs. 164 per square yard. It would be for the Corporation to consider whether they would undertake the improvement piece-meal as opportunities offered, or whether it would not be more advantageous to purchase the whole property right out and then sell out the land at a profit after the improvement had been effected. The whole of the property would cost about six lakhs, while the land they wanted would cost a lakh and a half. The remainder of the land might fairly be expected to fetch Rs. 200 per square yard, in which case they would be able to make the improvement for something like half a lakh of rupees. For the present the Corporation were simply asked to sanction the improvement line.

Mr. Shewji Dhurmaji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney contended that financially the scheme was not so easy of execution as was supposed by Sir Henry. The improvement was, no doubt, desirable, but the widening of some other streets in the heart of the town, where the commercial traffic was very great, was a work of much greater urgency.

Mr. Kapadia was of opinion that it would involve very heavy expenditure to carry out the scheme at once.

The Acting Commissioner said that if the improvement line were not sanctioned, and the gentleman who wished to rebuild his house in the street were allowed to build it up to the present line, he would probably erect a much more expensive structure than what stood at present, and in the end the Municipality would have to pay much more than what would be sufficient at present. The street must be widened sometime or other, and the best course for the Municipality was now to sanction an improvement line, and take up the land required by them as soon as a house happened to be rebuilt. If this principle of taking up land had well answered their purpose in Abdul Rehman Street, Sheik Memon Street and other parts of the town, there was no reason why it should not be made applicable to Church Gate Street as well. He had put down the rate of the land in this street at Rs. 60 per square yard, as that was the last rate which the Municipality had paid there. What the rate might now be—whether Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 per square yard—he could not say.

Mr. Duxbury, after referring to the urgency of the improvement, said that, instead of gradually taking up land, it would be better to adopt the more comprehensive method which had been foreshadowed by Sir Henry Morland. In Manchester and Liverpool important improvements of this kind had been brought about by the formation of companies who acquired old and dilapidated houses, and built new ones of a uniform pattern in their stead. A scheme of that kind might be adopted here to the benefit alike of the public and the investors, and the Commissioner might well open negociations with that view.

The chairman: That would not be the legal business of the Commissioner.

The proposition was then carried, Mr. Kapadia alone voting against it.

FILTER-BEDS AT THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed an expenditure of Rs. 7,275, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of 2,425 square yards of Government land at Malabar Hill required for the future extension of the filter-beds there.

Dr. Blaney said that his own experience of filtered water, as supplied to him, was that he sometimes got water and sometimes mud. (Laughter.)

The chairman. That is not relevant, Dr. Blaney. It is only a personal complaint. You will please address yourself to the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney: Well, I say, that if I am suffering from an unwholesome supply in spite of the existing filter-beds, it is probable that others are also suffering in the same way. I feel, therefore, that my remarks are very pertinent to the question. Proceeding, he said, he did not object to voting the money to acquire land for the extension of the filter-beds, but he should like to have a report on the condition of the present filter-beds, which did not yield satisfactory results.

The Acting Commissioner said that the existing filter-beds were not large enough, and the area of sand was not sufficient fully to filter the whole of the water in the reservoir.

The proposition was then carried *nem. con.*

A ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the Corporation should sanction the laying out of the Tulsi pipe line from the south side of Fergusson Road to Haines Road as the line of a future public thoroughfare, and the construction by the Brittania Mills Co., Limited, at their own expense, of the portion of such road, as they proposed to make, in order to give access to their mills, in view of the said portion being eventually taken into and made to form part of the future public road. The motion was seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar and carried.

GRANT FOR FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed, as recommended by the Town Council, that the Corporation should sanction a grant-in-aid towards the medical education of females at the Grant Medical College of Rs. 80 per month, to be made commencing from the year 1888-89. Explaining how the Grant came to be proposed, Mr. Dosabhoy said that Dr. Carter, the learned Principal of the Grant Medical College, who was known to take a warm interest in female medical education in this city, proposed to the Director of Public Instruction the founding of certain scholarships to be given to the lady students attending that institution, and from that official the proposal had come to the Corporation. The mover thought that as the Corporation voted thousands of rupees for giving primary instruction and in other ways encouraging the education of males, it now behoved them to do their part of the duty—the Government and some benevolent citizens having already done theirs—towards the furtherance of medical education among the women of this country.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in seconding the proposition, remarked that it need not be feared by any one that the grant would be permanently required. The scholarships were to be given with the view of encouraging female medical education in the beginning; and the special inducements would, no doubt, be withheld, as soon as the education was well advanced, in course of time. Similar inducements, in the shape of a monthly stipend of the Rs. 8 per each pupil, had to be given in the beginning to the pupils who were the first to join the medical college.

Major Selby said it was on his own motion that the Municipal solicitors had been asked whether the Corporation could legally make the grant, and the solicitors replied that they could not do so, unless the proposal came up, as an ordinary budget matter, recommended by the Director of Public Instruction. It was only after that advice that all the correspondence between Dr. Carter and the Director of Public Instruction had taken place. It was not that Dr. Carter had started the proposal. His letter came long after the recommendation of the Government of India asking the Municipalities all over the country to establish these scholarships, and it was simply meant to bolster up that recommendation. Speaking as to the moral aspects of the question, Major Selby did not see why the Corporation should be asked to pay the whole of the amount recommended by Dr. Carter for the establishment of special scholarships.

Dr. Waters said it was quite immaterial to their purpose to know who originally started this proposal. (Hear, hear.) The question was whether the proposal was a good one or not. He thought it was a good proposal, and was consequently deserving of their support.

Dr. Blaney contended that the number of scholarships at the Grant College was by no means small, and that it would be unjust to found more scholarships for the special behoof of one class of students.

The Acting Commissioner made a few remarks in support of the proposal; and Mr. Dosabhoy, in the course of his reply, said as to the legal aspect of the case that it was perfectly competent for the Corporation to make the grant at any time.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BOREBHAT LANE.

The next subject which gave rise to some discussion was a petition from some residents of Borebhat Lane, praying that the insanitary condition of the place might be removed. They asked that the drainage of that portion of the district might soon be taken in hand with a view to the removal of the nuisance from cesspools and privies from which they suffered at present. The Acting Commissioner has made the following remarks on the subject:—"Borebhat Lane is included in the Queen's Road and Girgaum drainage section. The contract for this drainage works has, as the Town Council are aware, been let on the 22nd February, 1888. I have already ordered that the work should begin from the Sonapore district. The Executive Engineer and the Health Officer are of opinion that there is no special reason why the drainage of Borebhat Lane should have the precedence over any other part of the district, and hence this lane will be taken in hand in the ordinary course."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji brought forward a proposition to send a reply to the petitioners, in accordance with the remarks of the Acting Commissioner, that there was no special reason why priority should be given to Borebhat Lane.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. N. B. Suntoke.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote said, that he had visited the place himself a short time ago, and could vouch for the truthfulness of the complaint made in the petition. This lane was at one time a very healthy locality, but since the cesspools and privies had been built there, it had become, as it were, the hot bed of all sorts of diseases. He therefore hoped that the Municipal Commissioner would see his way to remedy the nuisance without any loss of time. He concluded by moving an amendment that the petition be referred back to the Acting Municipal Commissioner for reconsideration.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

The Acting Commissioner said it had already been decided to begin the work at the Sonapore end, and the alteration in the plans, as advocated by some members, would only create confusion. Nor was Borebhat Lane an exceptionally bad locality, some other places being in an equally bad condition, if not worse.

The amendment was rejected, and Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was carried by a large majority.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the chairman announced that he would call no meeting during this month, unless there were special reasons.

LADY ROBERTS'S HOMES FOR NURSING SISTERS.

LADY ROBERTS's scheme for the establishment of Homes for Nursing Sisters is now in process of being reduced to an actual fact. On the 1st inst., a home was opened at Murree, under the Superintendence of the Sister Superior of the community of Saint Denys, in connection with it being a small hospital for officers, where patients may have the advantage of skilled nurses' care. The institution is subject to the following rules:—

1*st.*—Any Lady Nurse for whom change or rest may be thought advisable by the Doctors, or who, from the absence of sickness in the hospitals may not be required in the plains, may resort to this "Home" on giving due notice to the Sister Superior as to the time of her arrival in Murree.

2*nd.*—Lady Nurses residing at the "Home" must, before leaving the house, notify where they are to be found during their absence, and at what hour they expect to return.

3*rd.*—They must always return to the "Home" by 10 P.M., except when longer leave is granted under exceptional circumstances by the Sister Superior.

4*th.*—Lights must be out by 11 P.M., except in case of sickness, or under special conditions, when leave must be obtained to keep a light burning.

5*th.*—The names of all visitors will be recorded in a book kept for the purpose and shown to the Sister in charge.

CHARGES.

For each Nursing Sister.....Rs. 2-0-0 per diem.
For each Superintendent ..... „ 2-8-0 „

These charges include servants, lights, fuel, the use of crockery, glass and linen—in fact everything except washing and stimulants.

HOURS.

7 a.m. Chota Hariti
9 a.m. Breakfast.....Tea, coffee or cocoa, milk dish, and meat or eggs.
2 p.m. Dinner.....Soup, meat and pudding.
5 p.m. Tea.
8-30 p.m. Supper .....Tea, coffee or cocoa, and meat; or soup and pudding.
10 p.m. Prayers.
Light refreshments at 11-30 a.m. for those who need it.

The following are the regulations observed at the Officers' hospital:—

Charge for each Subaltern .....Rs. 4-0-0 per diem.
All above that rank ..... „ 5-0-0 „

RULES.

1*st.*—No officer shall be admitted into the hospital without a Doctor's certificate.

2*nd.*—No visitor shall be admittted to see a patient without the Doctor's sanction, and the knowledge of the Sister in charge.

3*rd.*—No convalescent officer shall be allowed to leave the hospital unless by the Doctor's advice and with the knowledge of the Sister in charge, and only for the space of time thought by them to be advisable. Any infringement of this rule would necessitate a patient leaving the hospital.

Note.—In the event of room being available, an officer's wife or child, under special circumstances may be admitted, subject to the preceding Rules.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

THE people of the Delhi district are congratulating themselves upon having got rid of a notorious dacoit, one Ganga Sahai, a member of the Gufar fraternity, a well known criminal tribe. He was found in hiding in the jungle on the Meerut side of the Jumna, and was captured after a desperate resistance. A correspondent writes:—

He was the leader of a powerful and most daring band of highway robbers and burglars, who, for the past three years, have been a terror to the country around. He and his gang have systematically raided on Delhi for some time, and have hitherto managed to elude the vigilance of the police, with whom they are reported to have had some very desperate encounters. The party move about with astonishing rapidity, and after a successful burglary or dacoity make off with their booty across the Jumna into the Meerut and Bulandshar districts, where they dispose of their plunder and, after a time, return to fresh adventures. This is the same gang that is believed to have perpetrated the dacoities referred to in my recent telegrams.

Ganga Sahai has been convicted and sentenced to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment on three separate counts, *viz.*, burglary in 1885, followed by the assault of a policeman in the execution of his duty; and theft of a gun in August last from the premises of a member of the ex-royal family of Delhi. Curiously enough he owes his conviction almost entirely to the affair with the policeman. It seems that he and some of his party had made an aperture in the roof of the house of a wealthy mahajan through which they intended to descend and commit the burglary referred to, but being surprised before any actual theft had been committed the gang scattered and decamped in every direction. Ganga Sahai was, however, arrested in his flight by a policeman, who at once drew his sword. The former thereupon used his *lathi* with considerable effect, and eventually vanquished the policeman, but not before he himself had lost a finger which had been lopped off by a cut from the sword. Ganga Sahai, of course, got away, but the finger was picked up and carefully preserved in spirits of wine. At his trial the other day this missing member was produced and fitted the accused to a nicety.

The police are to be congratulated on the capture of this notorious criminal, whose gang will doubtless soon be split up or captured now that they have no recognised leader.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE entry of General Boulanger into the French Chamber is graphically described by the Paris correspondent of a London journal. The previous night small crowds had assembled in various parts of the city, and paraded the streets, shouting "Long live Boulanger." They were, however, dispersed by the police, but it was anticipated that more demonstrative displays would be made when the General should proceed to take his seat in the Chamber. The correspondent writes:—

As always happens when a disturbance is announced here beforehand, the day, though somewhat stormy, has passed over without anything serious. At half past 2 o'clock a brilliant sun, after a rainy, unsettled morning, lit up the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, the Rue de Rivoli, and the quays, which were unusually thronged. On the broad terrace of the Tuileries Gardens masses of people in Sunday dress had collected to have a good view of the riot. Some had brought chairs, others climbed up trees, statues, parapets, and lamp posts, eager to enjoy the favourite Parisian spectacle of a struggle against the representatives of law and order. A policeman hooted by a band of roughs is better than a play, and when the windows of a carriage are smashed, or better still, when an omnibus is overturned, the spectator's day is not wasted. The Government had taken certain precautions. The soldiers inside the Palais Bourbon had been reinforced. A battalion of infantry was drawn up on the Place de la Concorde in front of the terrace. Lines of policemen barred the bridge, as also the approach to the Palais Bourbon by the river-side and the Boulevard St. Germain. Only carriages, omnibuses, and pedestrians having tickets for the Chamber were allowed to pass.

ACTING THE PRETENDER.

Just before 3 o'clock as he had announced, General Boulanger left the Louvre Hotel for the Chamber, not on foot, but in an open, two-horse carriage, accompanied by M. M. Derouledе, Laguerre, and Le Herisse. He knows his countrymen to well to go walking. He must henceforth act the Pretender, and show himself only on horseback or in a carriage. He also knows his strength—namely, the powerlessness of the law. He cannot be banished, for he does not descend from an exregnant family. He cannot be arrested, for as a Deputy he is privileged; and, even if the mob is not for him, it will for the present make no demonstration against him. He drove down the Rue de Rivol without any stir. He bowed right and left, with his arm outstretched like that of Victor Emmanuel's statue at Genoa. He even bowed several times without being saluted. At the corner of the Rue St. Florentin some cries began to be raised. A squad of police was stationed there to prevent the mob from passing beyond the foot pavement. The spectators on the terrace, who saw there would be no riot, wanted to have a demonstration at least, and began to shout. The General proceeded round the Place de la Concorde, making more frequent salutations while cries of "Vive Boulanger!" were mingled with those of "A bas Boulanger!" and with a few very audible hisses. The police did not interfere, and soon the landau, pressed by the crowd, seemed to float like the bark of Caesar on the sea of heads. At the bridge of La Concorde the police opened a way for the carriage, and closed up again before the advancing crowd, which stopped without resistance. The crowd was not one of revolutionists; it was a crowd of idlers, of sightseers, and of mere roughs. The party of revolution is biding its time. It will snatch power if it has the greater strength, and will find itself in the clutches of the law if it proves weaker. The carriage crossed the bridge and entered the court in front of the Palais Bourbon, and the new deputy went into the lobby. He wore a greatcoat, buttoned up, gloves, and a high hat. He was flushed and somewhat embarrassed, and saluted rather awkwardly the groups through which he passed on his way into the Chamber. His entrance did not produce a great effect, as the sitting had begun, and the order of the day of confidence had been passed.

THE SCENE IN THE LOBBY.

In the lobby the excitement was extreme, and there was much animated discussion; but with the exception of some personages who have committed themselves to the opinions which they profess, Republicans, Radicals, Moderates, Bonapartists, and Royalists maintained an attitude of reserve. There was here visible an explosion of hatred, ambition and jealousy. Weariness of what exists, a craving for change, hypocrisy, envy, fear, imperious necessity were all combined in a burst of passion around the man who had dared to make an open assault on power; and as he cannot alone carry off all the spoils, they wish to share in the distribution. The fact is that the Republicans have committed the irreparable blunder of excluding all non-Republicans from place. This could not last long. General Boulanger is the man of all the Adullamites hungering for ten years for places at the banquet which fills only Republicans, and not even all of them.

THE ROYALISTS STUPID.

The Bonapartists and Royalists are pretending to be stupid, and to think that the General is working for their Princes. They know better, and that he is working only for himself; but this pretence enables them to rally round him without appearing to betray their Princes. It is too soon for this betrayal. They might fall between two stools—between an unsuccessful General and abandoned Princes; so they will not abandon them until the General had succeeded and has given them places. This course is more gradual, and apparently honourable. They profess to vote for revision because they were the first to demand it; but they know that voting for revision is voting for Boulanger, who alone can profit by it. So with electoral districts. The Conservatives will vote against the change, because they know that list voting alone allows General Boulanger to make plebiscites. I am not speaking of those who form the guard of honour round the exiled Princes, such as M. Bocher, the Duc de Broglie, M. Lambert Sainte Croix, the Marquis de Beauvior, and others, whose honour and devotedness keep them near the Princes, and who are themselves perhaps unconscious victims of intriguers.

PLACE-HUNTING CONSERVATIVES.

But the bulk of the Conservatives rallying round the new Pretender are simply hungry for place. They know they cannot get it, or accept it, under the Republic, so they give themselves to the first comer who can profit by public delusion, and overturn what exists. Here lies the great strength of the new Deputy, and at no distant time Boulangist and Republican will be in compatible terms. General Boulanger, at the head of the Conservatives and the discontented, will assault the Republic, throwing off the Republican mask. At present the current is strong, but legal methods are lacking, and an act of force will bear up or bear away the candidate for dictatorship.

As for the Pretenders, their danger is greater than that of the Republic. The latter will defend itself stoutly, whereas the Princes have now only a handful of faithful adherents—for the others are waving their banner simply in order to desert them. If they dared, these waverers would not cheer Boulanger, or the King, or the Emperor, but would shout "Long live the Budget, places, and honours—the Revenge at home, before and above the Revenge abroad!" All the rest is merely falsehood, designed to deceive their own consciences, and the simpletons who believe in them.

THE LATE MR. S. S. JONES.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper, writing on the theories afloat as to how Mr. Jones, the Collector of Puri, met with his death, says:—

To begin with, I have it on the very best authority, that of her who was, indeed, his *altera ego*, that Mr. Jones had 'not' touched the laudanum in his medicine chest. The bottle always leaked when full, and so when at home in 1887 they had it only half filled, and half full it was when returned to Puri to Mrs. Jones after the catastrophe. On first seeing the laudanum mentioned in the papers I at once thought my possible theory of somnambulism was strengthened; that Mr. Jones had taken some to make him sleep; and in that heavy sleep had met his end by his own unconscious hand. I find he had a great dread of narcotics, and did not touch the bromide of potassium in the medicine chest any more than the laudanum. A false conclusion might be drawn from his telegraphing on the 15th, the last day of his life, to Calcutta, countermanding stores, &c., because he asked his Commissioner on the 14th whether he was likely to remain at Puri or not, Mr. Grant being due there on the 23rd. If he thought he might be leaving Puri, he would of course counterorder stores, and the act does not necessarily lend the very slightest support to the theory that he had then contemplated what afterwards happened. He had telegraphed to his wife at Berhampur on the 12th that Mr. Grant was coming, and that he hoped to return to Berhampur. In a letter of the 14th he told her about how she had better travel to get to Puri. He wrote and posted one letter to her on the 15th, which never reached her, and mysteriously vanished, either on its way to or else while in the post—other letters of his had before gone astray. He sometimes used to begin a second letter at night after dinner, and one was found on his desk unfinished on that very night of the 15th a few hours before his death. It began in the usual manner and contained nothing not of an ordinary nature, mostly minute instructions about his wife's journey to Puri, fixed for the 7th of March.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S WRITINGS.

MR. ARNOLD has written on so many subjects, observes a critic, that it is hard to represent him fairly by illustrative texts. His writings on literature would have been a fair achievement for any one man, to say nothing of those on politics, society, philosophy, and religion. His favourite weapon was irony, and it was most frequently employed at the expense of his own countrymen. For them he invented that classification of English classes into Barbarians, Philistines, and Populace, which is one of his happiest efforts in the graceful calling of names. He could seldom admire anything in his own country without a qualification. Even English literature was half spoiled in him by its "eccentricity," its "arbitrariness," in other words, by the individuality which is its greatest merit:—

I think that in England, partly from the want of an Academy, partly from a national habit of intellect to which that want of an Academy is itself due, there exists too little of what I may call a public force of correct literary opinion, possessing within certain limits a clear sense of what is right and wrong, sound and unsound, and sharply recalling men of ability and learning from any flagrant misdirection of these their advantages. I think, even, that in our country a powerful misdirection of this kind is often more likely to subjugate and pervert opinion, than to be checked and corrected by it. Hence a chaos of false tendencies, wasted efforts, impotent conclusions, works which ought never to have been undertaken.

Much that these lawless persons admired was very obnoxious to him, and he was particularly impatient of their taste in style. "You ask me," says the Arminius of "Friendship's Garland," "why I call Mr. Hepworth Dixon's style middle-class Macaulayese:"

I call it Macaulayese because it has the same internal and external characteristics as Macaulay's style; the external characteristic being a hard metallic movement with nothing of the soft play of life, and the internal characteristic being a perpetual semblance of hitting the right nail on the head without reality. And I call it middle-class Macaulayese because it has these faults without the compensation of great studies and of conversance with great affairs, by which Macaulay partly redeemed them.

In the "Study of Celtic Literature" he was very hard on the literary defects of our hymns, and he returned to the subject in the "Last Essays:"

Taking man in his totality and in the long run, bad music and bad poetry, to whatever good and useful purposes a man may often manage to turn them, are in themselves mischievous and deteriorating to him. Somewhere and somehow, and at some time or other, he has to pay a penalty and to suffer a loss for taking delight in them. It is bad for people to have such words and such a tune as the words or tune of "O happy place! when shall I be, my God, with thee, to see thy face?"—worse for them to take pleasure in it. And the time will come, I hope, when we shall feel the unsatisfactoriness of our present hymns, and they will disappear from our religious services.

In "Culture and Anarchy," he calmly calls our Philistiness to account for their worst fault, a want of sweetness and light:

The immense spiritual significance of the Greeks is due to their having been inspired with this central and happy idea of the essential character of human perfection; and Mr. Bright's misconception of culture, as a smattering of Greek and Latin, comes itself, after all, from this wonderful significance of the Greeks having affected the very machinery of our education, and is in itself a kind of homage to it.

Our poor Barbarians or upper classes were frequently warned that they had had their day, but in the "Mixed Essays" they were permitted to see that they might still have their uses:

I have had occasion in speaking of Homer to say very often, and with much emphasis, that he is in *the grand style*. It is the chief virtue of a healthy and uncorrupted arristocracy that it is in general in this grand style. That elevation of character, that noble way of thinking and behaving, which is an eminent gift of nature to some individuals, is also often generated in whole classe of men (at least when these come of a strong and good race) by the possession of power, by the importance and responsibility of high station, by habitual dealing with great things, by being placed above the necessity of constantly struggling for little things. And it is the source of great virtues. It may go along with a not very quick or open intelligence; but it cannot well go along with a conduct vulgar and ignoble. A governing class imbued with it may not be capable of intelligently leading the masses of a people to the highest pitch of welfare for them; but it sets them an invaluable example of qualities without which no really high welfare can exist. This has been done for their nation by the best aristocracies. The Roman aristocracy did it; the English aristocracy has done it. They each fostered in the mass of the peoples they governed—peoples of sturdy moral constitution and apt to learn such lessons—a greatness of spirit, the natural growth of the condition of magnates and

concerned, as regards *doing* it is the hardest thing in the world."

And surely the same truth was expressed with a more exquisite felicity in the lines :—

And once more I said ye stars, ye waters
On my heart your mighty charm renew,
Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,
Feel my soul becoming vast like you.

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rustling night-air came the answer :
"Wouldst thou *be* as these are? *Live* as they.

"Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

"But with joy the stars perform their shining,
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll,
For *alone*, they, live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.

"Bounded by themselves, and unregardful
In what state God's other works may be,
In their own tasks all their powers pouring,
These attain the mighty life you see."

By this and a hundred other passages of equal beauty, Mr. Arnold's verse will live long after his prose is forgotten. Of the great poet who has left us it may be truly said, in his own words :

Though the Muse be gone away,
Though she move not earth to-day,
Souls erewhile who caught her word
Ah! still harp on what they heard.

FUNERAL OF MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

THE interment of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, who died suddenly in Liverpool, was conducted in Laleham Churchyard on the 19th ultimo. The *Standard* publishes the following descriptive account of the church and the solemn ceremony :—

Laleham, the residence of Dr. Arnold, who moved to Rugby when his son Matthew was six years old, was the scene of a large and distinguished gathering of people who began to arrive soon after eleven o'clock ; noon was the hour fixed for the funeral. Laleham Church is an interesting edifice, with old Norman pillars and arches. At one time it was of considerably larger dimensions than at present, as the pillars and arches built into the south wall show that it formerly possessed a south aisle. On either side of the entrance on the south side stand two widely-spreading yew trees, and just outside the range of their branches is the family vault of Mr. Arnold, where headstones already mark the burying place of three of his children —Thomas, aged 19 ; Trevenan, aged 16 ; and Basil Francis, an infant of 18 months. Around are many gravestones bearing the same name and testifying to the long connection of the family with the locality. As the hour for the arrival of the funeral from Mr. Arnold's residence at Cobham, eleven miles distant, approached, the gathering rapidly increased until by the time the hearse arrived followed by a mourning coach and six private carriages, it had swollen to dimensions too large to be accommodated in the little edifice. As the coffin—which was of polished oak, completely hidden by the numerous wreaths and crosses which covered it—was carried in at the gate, it was met by the Dean of Westminster, Canon Farrar, and the Rev. H. D. M'Cheane, vicar of the parish, the Dean reading the opening sentences of the service on the way to the church door. As many as could find standing-room followed into the church. Many, however, were unable to enter, and, remained outside in the heavily falling rain. The service was read by the Dean, Canon Farrar reading the lesson. After the conclusion of the service those present gathered round the grave when the Dean read the conclusion of the service. The chief mourners were Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arnold, Miss Arnold ; Mr. Thomas Arnold and Mr. Walter Arnold (brothers of the deceased) ; Mr. Theodore Arnold, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mrs. Hayes, and Mrs. Benson (sisters of the deceased), General Benson, Mr. J. P. Arnold Foster, Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, Miss A. Forster, Mr. Lewis Hiley, the Rev. Arnold Hiley, Mr. J. W. Cropper, at whose house at Liverpool Mr. Arnold died, the Rev. D. Thompson, and Canan Wood. The number of wreaths sent was very large, including in addition to those sent by members of the family, a number from various schools and teaching bodies, many of which were also represented at the funeral by their secretaries ; and a great number of wreaths were brought or sent direct to the church, are among others by Lord Coleridge, General Benson, Mr. G. Russell, Baroness de Rothschild, Lord Tennyson, Mr. George Smith, &c. At the conclusion of the service the greater part of those present drove or walked to Staines, where special carriages were put on for them by the next train to London.

RELIC-HUNTING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

IT has fallen to the lot of a Welsh Vicar to be held up as a warning to the destructive race of relic-hunters, who, all the world over, are given to the spoliation of ancient objects of interest for the gratification of their own covetousness. The papers received by last mail contain accounts of the experiences of this unlucky clergyman :—

At the Westminster Police-court the Rev. Watkin Davies, Vicar of St. Bride's Went-loog-with-Coedcerniw, Newport, Monmouthshire, was charged before Mr. d'Eyncourt, at the instance of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, with wilfully damaging the ancient credence table in the St. Erasmus Chapel of that sacred edifice.

Constable 759 A deposed that he was on plain-clothes duty between twelve and one yesterday afternoon in the Abbey, and saw the defendant enter the St. Erasmus Chapel, which was sometimes called the Royal Chapel, from the north transept, and chip the base of the credence-table with the end of his umbrella. The pieces of stone he knocked off he put in his pocket, and witness then took him in custody, and asked him what he meant by such conduct. The defendant's answer was that he was not aware he was doing any harm, and that he had only taken a few pieces of the stone as a relic.

Mr. Thomas Wright, clerk of the works at the Abbey, said that many of the ancient monuments were damaged by persons chipping pieces away as a relic. The credence-table in St. Erasmus Chapel was extremely ancient, and it had suffered considerably.

Mr. d' Eyncourt : Is it in a ruinous state?—Witness It was somewhat injured many years ago. It is a very curious old corner, and was formerely used to put the vessels on during the celebration of the Holy Communion. The altar itself has long since gone.

Mr. d'Eyncourt : And the credence table is not used for any purpose ?—Witness : No, your worship ; and it has not been used for three centuries. The pieces of stone chipped off the table, which where about the size of a walnut, were handed to his worship, who asked the rev. defendant what answer he could make to such charge.

The rev. gentleman said he had nothing at all to say, except that he did not know he was doing any harm.

Mr. d'Eyncourt : Breaking away anything in the Abbey is doing harm. You must know that. If every visitor who went to the Abbey took away a piece of a monument the fabric would soon be gone altogether. You are an incumbent ?—Defendant : Yes, sir. Vicar of Coedcerniw, Monmouthshire. I had never been, in the Abbey before except on Sundays.

Mr. d'Eyn-court : What was your motive ?—Defendant : I was picking the pieces for relics.

Mr. d'Eyncourt : You really ought to know the value of ancient monuments, and to venerate them accordingly. I must fine you 40s. for the wilful damage.

The fine was immediately paid.

MILITARY NEWS.

A HOME paper, commenting on promotions from the ranks, says :—Officers promoted from the ranks receive a gratuity of £100 for an Infantry and £150 for a Cavalry officer to provide his outfit. Owing to some new regulation, however, there is considerable delay in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted from a regiment in India and one at home. This delay extends occasionally over three months. A promoted non-commissioned officer is sometimes destitute alike of credit or well-to-do friends. If therefore there be a delay in paying the outfit gratuity, he is placed in a very awkward, not to say impossible, position. This must, in common fairness, be altered.

THE appointment of a Financial Commissioner for Burma has been sanctioned by the India Office, and that the first incumbent of the post is likely to be Mr. Donald M. Smeaton, a North-West Provinces Civilian, who is at present Officiating as Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THE Bengal Council met at Calcutta on May 5, when the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act. The object of the amending Act, he said, was to exclude lands and buildings in the occupation of Government for military and naval purposes from the limits of municipalities by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Hon'ble Goorudas Banerjee proposed an amendment to the effect that Government should pay reasonable compensation to the municipalities concerned for any loss of income resulting from the proposed exclusion. He urged that Municipalities would still have to keep in repair drains, roads, &c., for use in connection with the Government buildings, and if the Bill were passed without the proviso, he suggested it would bear very hardly on the rate-payers.

Mr. Macaulay opposed the amendment, and pointed out that the power of exclusion was not to apply to Government buildings generally, but only in very special cases. Another objection to the amendment was that, as rates on buildings occupied for military and naval purposes were paid by the Supreme Government, the Local Connoil had no power to make such a provision.

The amendment was lost.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. Macaulay then announced regarding the proposed Hooghly Bridge Bill that after the statement of objects and reasons had been circulated to the members of the Council a telegram was received from the Government of India making certain objections to the Bill, and it was therefore considered desirable to await a letter from the Government of India on the subject prior to placing the Bill before Council. This letter had only just been received, and there had been no time to prepare a proper statement of the Government of India's reasons against the Bill. The Supreme Government object to the transfer of two lakhs from surplus to the Calcutta Municipality to assist in the cost of making the new road, and consider it better that the whole surplus should be added to reserve.

The Bill was then read and referred to the Select Committee, and the Council adjourned to the 12th instant.

BENGAL.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The first annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce was held in Calcutta on Monday last. The meeting was attended by representatives of the different sections of the native mercantile community. The report embraced thirteen months, from the 2nd of February 1887 to 31st March 1888, and dealt with the Jubilee Address, Port Trust Amendment Bill, the early closing of the Calcutta Mails, the Budget, the Salt Tax and other matters. It was then moved by Hadjee Noor Mahommed Jackariah that the annual report and the account appended thereto be adopted. Mr. R. D. Mehta, after suggesting certain modifications in the report, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and then the office-bearers for the current year were elected. The new President, Babu Chandi Lall Singh, briefly addressed the meeting.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN RUSSIA.

THE Odessa correspond ent of the English papers give particulars of the new outbreak of religious intolerance in Russia. It is not long since gross outrages were reported from Kieff, but it was supposed that the Anti-Semitic movement had wholly subsided. That such was not the case is now demonstrated beyond doubt by the occurrences reported below :—

Two thousand foriegn Jews have received a week's notice to quit the city, at the expiration of which they will be expelled. The foreign Jews—or perhaps it would be more correct to say the Jews docmiciled here on foreign passports, for a large number of them are Russians by birth—consist of about 10,000 families. and the members of these families are computed at the lowest figure at about 30,000. They are probably more—nearly 45,000. The police are busily examining all passports. According to private or business connections the expulsory notices allow various short periods of respite, for the settlement of business and property affairs. Numbers of the Jews are hiding from the police, but when they are discovered they are expelled within 24 hours. The greatest hardship falls upon the Roumanian Jews. These people elected to retain their domicile when Bessarabia passed into the hands of Russia, and subsequently migrated to this southern centre, and they would, it might naturally be thought, have become Russian subejcts by the Act of Cession. The Roumaniam Consul in Odessa refuses to protect them. On the other hand, the provisional administration there does not recogaise them, because they are unable to furnish certificates to show that they passed from under Roumanian jurisdiction at the time of the cession. Hence they are literally outcasts, tossed from one jurisdiction to another, and repudiated by both. The position to which these people are now reduceds peculiarly is painful and underserved. After the Roumanians, the greater number of the foreign Jews now being expelled are Austrian subjects. A great proportion of them are essentially Russian, but within the last ten years they have by temporary residence across the frontier acquired Austrian nationality for themselves and their families. The Russian Government have naturally the right to object to their evading civil responsibilities, and military service by such means, but it must be remembered at least that these people have been driven to evasion by crushing disabilitie, and their infamous treatment in many provinces bys the fanaticism of their Russians neighbours.

HARSH MEASURES.

The relentless manner in which the Jews are being persecuted is made clear in a subsequent paragraph.

One of the foreign Jews under notice of expulsion is a local manufacturer, employing between 800 and 1,000 workpeople of both sexes. These people will of course be thrown out of employment by the closing of the manufactory. The better to succeed in their search the police have divided the city into four sections, in each of which the passport examiners are controlled by a kind of sub-police committee, the members of which are held responsible for the house to house investigation made by their subordinates. The measure of expulsion will shut up one-third of the second and third class commercial houses of this important centre, the principals of which are domiciled on foreign passports. It will, under ordinary circumstances, take a generation to supply the places of these people, who maintain so large a share of the commercial prosperity of the city. The authorities are carrying out the expulsion orders with all possible despatch and by a gradual procedure, in order not to excite the remark and comment which a wholesale exodus would call forth. If one regards the operation of the edict as it will shortly affect the general commerce of this and other industrial centres, it appears on the part of the authorities to be a complete instance of cutting off the nose to spite the face.

THE *Monde de la Science* describes a gruesome factory which is said to be flourishing at St. Denis. Within its walls human skeletons are being "made" in the following manner. The largest room of the building is filled with enormous kettles in which the bones of the corpses are boiled till all the flesh is separated from them. The skulls are prepared separately and in the most careful manner. One way of preparing the skulls of children and young people is to fill the hollow where the brains were situated with peas and then let the latter swell in water, which causes even the most delicately joined bones to separate without being injured. After all the bones have been carefully washed, they are bleached either by chloral or by exposure to the sun, and are then joined in another department of the factory and made flexible by means of brass wires. It appears that a thorough knowledge of osteology as well as an artistic eye are required for the construction of a complete skeleton, the bones having to be "matched" so as to give each skeleton the appearance of being composed of the bones of one human body, whereas this is in reality by no means the case. Most of the corpses whose bones are utilized in this factory are said to be brought from hospitals, prisons, and dissecting rooms, and the latest Russo-Turkish war is said to have brought much "material" to it. It would be interesting to know something about the suppliers of the skeleton factory, but on this point the *Monde de la Science* is silent.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE first report of the Select Committee on Army Estimates has been issued. The report, which is dated the 17th inst., states that the Committee have taken evidence regarding votes for the supply of warlike and other stores and for ordnance, factories. The changes effected by the Secretary of State in those votes made the Admiralty now solely responsible to Parliament for the sufficiency or insufficiency of the warlike stores provided for the navy ; while the military authorities retained in their own hands the inspection of warlike stores supplied to the navy, either from the manufacturing departments of the Government or from contractors, and accepted the full responsibility for the quality of the articles so supplied. There would appear, however, to be some difference of opinion both at the War Office and the Admiralty as to whether it would not be advisable that the military authorities should be freed from all duty or responsibility in respect thereto, and this change might lead to increased expenditure. The Commander-in-Chief would appear to be responsible to a certain extent for the amount estimated in the vote for warlike stores, while the Director of Artillery was responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for such expenditure and for the efficient working of the new inspection department, and for the quality of the warlike stores supplied to the army as well as to the navy except guns. The theory of the ordnance factories was that the War Office and the Admiralty should deal with the Director-General as a manufacturer on a par with private manufacturers. GeneralMaitland,however, contended that his freedom of action was more fettered than that of a private firm owing to certain "pledges" given by the Surveyor-General of Ordnance in 1884 to certain manufacturers at Sheffield and to Messrs. Whitworth, guaranteeing to those firms the exclusive supply of certain articles. The Committee think it should be a matter for careful consideration whether this policy should be maintained for any considerable length of time. It was a matter of surprise and possibly of censure that the reforms now contemplated by General Maitland for the more economical and business-like working of ordnance factories should not have been carried into effect long ago. The Committee draw special attention to the report of the professional accountants which the Committee on the Army Estimates were last year authorised to appoint. The Committee would insist on the opinions of accountants that "the delay in the preparation of these accounts has been such as to render their publication of comparatively little value;" and that the new form of account which they suggest should receive careful attention.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Somali, Captain E B S Powell, cleared yesterday for Aden, Massowah, and Jedda, with a general cargo and 236 pilgrims on board.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain G Abbartty, from Busreh and Persian Gulf ports, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, with a general cargo and opium, and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J Robertson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi and Kathiawad Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr R S Thornton and Mr and Mrs Mooljee as cabin, and 473 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Apollo, 2,066 tons, Captain J Douglas, sailed yesterday for Aden and Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Nash, Mr Dunnington, Captain and Mrs Torpsell, and about 60 deck.

THE P and O steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain G W Atkinson, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 263 adults and 14 children as pilgrim passengers on deck. During the voyage two deaths occurred, one from old age after she had left Penang, and another from natural causes as the steamer was putting in this port.

I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

H M I M's surveying vessel Investigator, Captain A Carpenter, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from Colombo, having left on the 30th ultimo. Since her departure from Bombay in October last, the Investigator has been visiting places of interest on the coast and in the Indian Ocean. She was for a long time at Port Blair and other islands of the Andaman group, surveying, photographing, carrying exploring parties, and making herself acquainted with the characteristics of those places. She will dock in the course of next week, and will remain in Bombay till the monsoon is over. She has a crew of 124 men, all told.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla...	2883	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Shannon....	...	C. R. Edwards...	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Ganges	1490	D. Roberts.....	D	W. & A.Graham & Co.
,, Laleham....	1300	J. Evans.....	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Apollo.....	2066	J. Douglas.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Henley	1446	R. Walder.....	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,,Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Highfield ...	1698	W. Simpson	N	J Mackinstosh& Co.
,, Horn Head..	1553	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
,, Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1415	L. Caboara	Q	F. Bozzoni.
,, Etolia	2108	W. Gill	Ibis	Killick Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Damascus ..	2394	A. Douglas	1	F. Muir & Co.
,, Greystoke ..	1377	P. W. Sherwood	2	.....
,, Preston	1401	F. Brown	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Arbib.....	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
,, Bretwalda..	1901	J. F. Carpenter.	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Darwin	1650	B. Williams	8	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	9	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mobile.....	916	C. Doert	10	B. P. S. N.& Co.
,, Thorndale..	1970	Ethrington	12	The Bo. Co.
,, Florence ..	1576	White	13	Captain.
,, Kt. Errant..	2284	Mathews	14	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, P.Henderick	2041	Collin	15	Visram Ebram.
,, Liscard.....	1278	W. Byrne	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bryn Glas ..	1503	G. Bethell	17	Numan Devjee.
,, Indra	2332	Leslie	18	K. Nixon & Co.
,,Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	19	Edwards Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Pachumba (s)	Robertson ...	Karachi, May 5.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Abbartty ...	Busreh.
	I. M. S. Investigator (s)	Carpener ..	Port Blair.
	Thibet (s)	Atkinson	Hongkong. Apl. 19.
	Salerno (s)	Rogos	Cardiff, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Korbella (s)	Stuart	Karachi & London.
	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter	Antwerp.
	Sumatra (s)	Braze	Aden and Jeddah.
	Pic on (s)	Brown	Marseilles.
	Bacchante (s)	Moore	Mauritius via Colombo.
	Apollo (s)	Douglas	Hull.

The following vessels will sail to-d y :—
Steamers Hindoo, Edwards, for Cutch Mandvi.
,, Somali, Powell, for Aden a d Jedda.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamers Shannon for London, Trieste &c.
,, Pachumba for Coast and Karachi.
,, H. Balckow for Persian Gulf ports.
,, Arabia for P. Gulf and Karachi.
,, Cousein Arbib for Port Said.
,, Thorndale for Trieste and Venice.
,, Malacca for Zanzibar.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Wednesday) evening at 7-30 o'clock on board the s. s. Peveril in the Prince's Dock. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Garratt, Captain, G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps., on Court Martial duty, from Nagpur.

MAY 8.

Goodair, Lieut., 5th Bengal Lancers, on duty, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Whylock, Lieut., Gloster Regt., on duty, to Deolali.

MAY 7.

Fordyce, Lieut., Bombay, Marine Battalion, on station leave, to Mahableshwar.

MAY 8.

Garratt, Captain, G. I. P. R. Volunteer, on duty, to Nagpur.
Tapsell, Captain, Bengal, Edcl. Dept., on retirement, to England.
Philips, Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on furlough, to England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld 20 bales cotton, Ritchie Steawart and Co ; 300 cwts myrabolums, N Lallji ; 155 cwts coir yarn, K Khoshal; 1,000 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co ; 36 bales wool, H Khildas ; 35 bales wool, N Dayall ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Persia s—45 tons linseed cakes, Thos H Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 44 bales wool, C Jooma and Co ; 252 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, D Chhuganlal.
Werneth Hall s—24 bales cotton, A S Mudliar and Co

FOR LONDON.

Australasian s—9,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Shannon s—155 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Damascus s—7 bales skins, C C Rajaballi ; 80 cwts gum Arabic, D Megji and Co : 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 9 cwts gum Arabic, B Sajun ; 100 cwts gum Arabic, D Khimji and Co ; 16 bales skins, P Damji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Siam s—2 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horn Head s,—4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Florence s,—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.
Clan Mackay s,—10,005 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co. Ld ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, and 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Udston s,—10,045 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s,—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J. C. Busbhy and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Indra s,—334 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Laleham s,—2,250 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bo. Co., Ld ; 110 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,901 cwts rapeseed, W Bell and Co.
Kt. Errant s,—2,956 cwts wheat and 200 cwts rapeseed, The Bo. Co. Ld. ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 1,214 cwts mustard seed, R. Caderbhai.

FOR GHENT.

Scotsman s,—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darwin s,—900 cwts wheat, L. Dewjee.
Werneth Hall s,—1,000 cwts castorseed, 6,125 cwts teelseed, 13,720 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1,140 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts poppy seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glas s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Manilla s,—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thorndale s,—440 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 165 bales cotton, A. S. Moodlier and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co ; 550 bales cotton, The Bo. Co. Ld.
Liscard s,—110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Thorndale s,—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Flemboro s,—155 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,380 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,020 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Henley s,—80 bales twist, F. R. Papa ; 50 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Henley s,—100 balles twist, J. Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Henley s—150 bales twist, N Vithaldas ; 25 bales twist, S Nathoo ; 20 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 100 bales twist, K Joovarmall ; 100 bales twist, P Merwanji ; 4 bales twist, R Kanji ; 200 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 75 bales twist, M Rambhagat.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Henley s—5 bales twist, N Vithaldas ; 50 bales twist, F R Papa ; 175 bales twist, R Norosji.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—105 bales cotton, H Amolukchand ; 216 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; 210 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.
Nowshera s—203 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 7th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	·661
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, NNE, NE, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	306

* From midnight to midnight.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that a number of monastical authorities and priests at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, in St. Petersburg, have been punished by banishment to other remote ecclesiastical establishments for being found in a more or less inebriated state on a sudden visit recently made to the monastery by the Tzar.

THE New York Assembly has passed a bill, by 87 votes to 8, substituting death by electricity for hanging in capital cases, and also prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the details of the executions. The bill will pass through the Senate, as it is strongly supported.

THE condition of Burma, *Vanity Fair* thinks, certainly calls for the attention of the House of Commons. We are now in the third year of our occupation of the upper country, it remarks, and not only are order and tranquility as far as ever from being restored there, but disorder is spreading over British Burma. All over the country incendiarism and dacoity prevail, and the forces we have in the country are unable to put them down. Then, as if to encourage the continuance of this state of things, our contemporary argues, we are disarming the entire native population, without regard to whether they are on our side or not, and so leaving them at the mercy of the bands of marauders we are unable to subdue, who find plenty of means of obtaining arms from across the eastern frontier.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer ? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids.' Sure cure for any form of hæmorroids.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.			
Agra Pressing Co.	100	.....	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct	25
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Fa tory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s15	.....	16
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	8¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	89
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	3 p. ct.	99
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p.ct. .	112
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	75
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p.ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld... ...	250	3 p. ct.	230
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	80
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	4
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	112
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	.....	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	121
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	54
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	87
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	60
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	90
TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.			
Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqda
Amluckie...	100	8 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	45
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	87
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory	100	13p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	37
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Chandypore (Cachar)	100

NOTICES.

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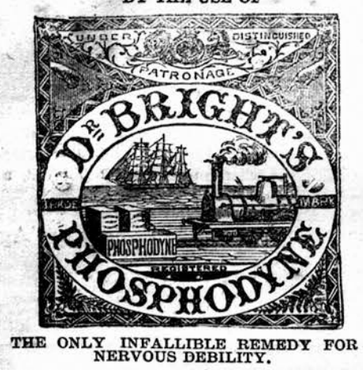

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
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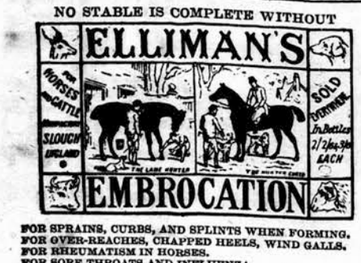

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

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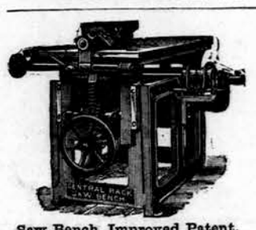

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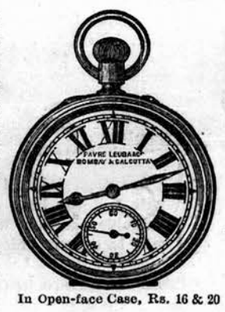

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourist is large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian 'Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car-"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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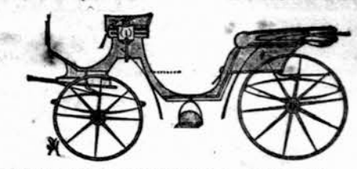

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